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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Happy 'Eid Al Adha!

The Jordan Times will not be published on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (Sept. 6, 7 and 8) because of the 'Eid Al Adha' holidays. The next issue of the newspaper will appear on Sunday, Sept. 9, 1984. The Jordan Times wishes its readers and advertisers a happy 'Eid Al Adha'.

### Hassan returns from W. Germany

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan returned home Tuesday at the conclusion of a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany during which he held talks with Federal President Richard von Weizsacker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and other senior West German officials. Prince Hassan also delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to President von Weizsacker inviting the West German leader to visit Jordan. Mr. Weizsacker accepted the invitation and the date for the visit will be fixed later, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said in a dispatch from Bonn. Prince Hassan was met upon arrival at Amman airport by Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Al al Bayt Foundation President Nassereddin Al Assad, British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick, the West German charge d'affaires in Amman and senior officials.

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### Zia visits Jordanian envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq Monday visited the Jordanian ambassador to Pakistan, Majed Haj Hassan, who is undergoing medical treatment in a Rawalpindi hospital and wished him speedy recovery and long life. Gen. Zia also instructed the hospital staff to provide the utmost care and consideration to the ambassador, a statement by the Jordanian embassy in Pakistan said Tuesday.

### Reuters appeals for information on Wright

LONDON (R) — The managing director of Reuters appealed Tuesday for information about Beirut-based Reuters correspondent Jonathan Wright who disappeared on a reporting assignment in Lebanon six days ago. Glen Reatford appealed in a statement to anyone who might be holding Wright "to consider his role and Reuters role as reporters of facts without prejudice or favour to any party in any dispute." Wright, a 30-year-old Briton with 18 months experience in Beirut, has not been seen since he left the Reuters office on Aug. 29 for the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon to investigate the effects of an Israeli raid the previous day.

### Egypt wants change of OAU summit date

KINSHASA (AP) — Egypt is seeking consultations among members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to change the projected mid-November date of the next OAU summit, according to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali quoted in Zaire newspapers. Mr. Ghali is currently in Kinshasa for the second meeting of foreign ministers of a number of Nile Basin states. The reports quoted Mr. Ghali as saying Egypt still wanted the summit to be held in Addis Ababa, but that the date should be changed so as not to overlap with the meeting of the France and African states in Bujumbura, Burundi.

### S. Arabia denies oil supplies to S. Africa

JEDDAH (AP) — Saudi Arabia denied Tuesday an untrue report which claimed that the kingdom had secretly supplied South Africa with quantities of crude oil in 1981 and 1982. Alluding to a two-week-old reported survey by the American-Israeli public affairs committee, a spokesman for the Saudi Foreign Ministry said that "there is no truth whatsoever in the report."

### Afghan rebels claim more Kabul blasts

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Afghan resistance sources based in Pakistan Tuesday claimed responsibility for four more bombings in Kabul in addition to the one on Friday at the international airport that reportedly killed at least 30 persons and injured up to 350 others. They said there were explosions at three hotels, two of which were identified as the Meirope and the Sham hotel. The Aziana movie theatre in the city centre was also hit, they said.

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## Occupation forces hope to reduce casualties Israelis hand over control of Nabatiyeh to Lahad militiamen

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli occupation forces, hoping to cut down casualties from commando attacks, began handing over control of the South Lebanese town of Nabatiyeh to their "South Lebanese Army (SLA)" militia ally Tuesday.

South Lebanon-based reporters said in telephone dispatches to various news agencies that the "South Lebanese Army" militia began taking over positions vacated by the Israelis in and around Nabatiyeh Tuesday morning. The reporters said Israeli troops lowered the Israeli flag on the "Sheikh Club," a strategic compound overlooking the town before handing the place over to the mostly Christian militia.

The reporters said, however, the Israelis would still maintain one office in the town, at the tobacco factory where the headquarters of the Israeli occupation forces is located.

The Associated Press quoted Israeli military sources as saying the process would take several days and was designed to prepare the 2,000-member militia for the day when the Israeli army "withdraws completely" from the south.

Nabatiyeh is 55 kilometres southeast of Beirut and 15 kilometres north of the Israeli border. With a mostly Shi'ite Muslim population of 22,000 inhabitants, it has become the centre for resistance attacks against the Israelis.

The reporters said Israeli troops also released Tuesday 29 prisoners from the Ansar Prison Camp, 12 kilometres west of Nabatiyeh.

The release of the detainees came upon a request by Gen. Antoine Lahad, the commander of the "South Lebanese Army" militia.

The International Red Cross said last July that its delegates had counted 772 prisoners in Ansar, one of several Israeli detention and interrogation centres in South Lebanon. The Israelis maintain that the detainees, mostly Shi'ite Muslim residents of the area, are being held on suspicion of resistance attacks against the Israelis.

The Israeli move to hand over Nabatiyeh to the SLA follows a pledge by Nabih Berri, head of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal (Hope) movement and minister for South Lebanon in the cabinet of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, to support the resistance activities with government funds.

There had been almost daily commando attacks against the Israeli occupation forces and about 50 Israeli soldiers have been killed and over 150 injured in ambushes.

### Gemayel-Assad talks produce 'positive results'

## Beirut, Damascus seek to revive peace process

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's "national unity" cabinet met Tuesday as Syria made intensive diplomatic efforts to breathe new life into the peace process, held up by Christian-Muslim disputes over political reforms.

President Amr Gemayel told the cabinet that his talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus Monday had achieved "positive results," an official statement said.

Information Minister Joseph Skaif said Mr. Gemayel's nine-hour meeting with Mr. Assad covered plans to deploy troops in militia-held areas outside Beirut, including the coast road north and south of the capital.

Mr. Skaif told reporters the two leaders had agreed that Prime Minister Rashid Karami should convene special cabinet sessions to start work on reforms to give Muslims more political power.

Mr. Assad and Mr. Gemayel also discussed security measures for the Israeli-occupied south and the need for Lebanon to take into account the impact of a possible new government in Israel and November's U.S. presidential elections, Mr. Skaif said.

The cabinet was meeting for the first time since the death last Wednesday of its most influential Christian member, Pierre Gemayel, Falangist party chief and father of the president.

Ministers had agreed to begin work this week on political reforms.

Orms outlined in a programme they endorsed in May, but Mr. Gemayel's death has complicated matters.

### Gemayel's successor named

The cabinet Tuesday named Fakhri Ghalib, a member of Joseph Al Hashem to replace Pierre Gemayel as minister of health and social welfare, and posts and communications.

Mr. Hashem, describing himself Tuesday as a "disciple" of Pierre Gemayel, said he could not fill the gap left by the powerful Christian leader. Mr. Hashem is also director of the Falangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio.

In recent months the elder Gemayel had backed his son's efforts to end the civil war in Lebanon and reconcile rival factions by working for political reforms. He had helped restrain radicals in the mainly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia, who oppose a Syrian-brokered settlement that would give concessions to the Muslims.

Christian and Muslim politicians have turned once again to Damascus to mediate in a dispute over whether political reforms or security measures should come first.

### Jumblatt, Khaddam confer

Apparently to achieve a consensus on the new formula, the

Syrian government invited Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and his Shi'ite Muslim ally, Nabih Berri, to Damascus Monday evening soon after the return of President Gemayel to Lebanon, sources quoted by the press.

Mr. Junblatt travelled to the Syrian capital overnight for the second time in 24 hours and had lengthy talks with Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam. Mr. Berri sent a personal representative. Lebanon's state radio said.

Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri are members of Mr. Karami's half-Christian, half-Muslim government. They have been demanding that deployment of the army in the central mountains be simultaneous with a withdrawal of "Lebanese Forces" militiamen from highways linking Beirut with North and South Lebanon.

Both leaders also have been accusing the Falangist of stalling on political reforms that had been agreed upon by a reconciliation conference that the principal factional leaders held in Lausanne, Switzerland, last March.

Mr. Junblatt missed Tuesday's cabinet session. The radio station of his mainly Druze PSP said Mr. Junblatt had understood the venue was to be President Gemayel's home village of Bikfaya, rather than the presidential palace in Baabda.



VICTIMS IN ISTANBUL: A policeman looks over the dead body of a Lebanese and the wreckage of the car which exploded in an Istanbul parking lot Monday. Another Lebanese was also killed in the blast. The Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA) has claimed responsibility for the explosion (AP wirephoto)

### Klibi urges European Mideast role

DUBLIN (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi Tuesday urged the European Community to take a more active role in trying to bring peace to the Middle East.

Mr. Klibi, on a one-day visit to Dublin for talks with Irish government leaders, welcomed the community's declarations of principles on the Middle East but said they were not enough.

"We believe Europe should take practical measures and steps in order to help open doors to peace in the region," he told a news conference.

### NRP tries to mediate Labour-Likud rift

TEL AVIV (AP) — Political mediators took compromise proposals Tuesday to Premier-designate Shimon Peres and caretaker Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to try and restart their stalled talks on a bipartisan government.

The four-man National Religious Party (NRP), a key swing party which has rebuffed overtures from both rival blocs to join their camps, was at the centre of the mediation efforts. The NRP supports a joint Likud-Labour government.

Talks between Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir broke off Sunday over differences on the division of cabinet responsibility and the issue of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Peres met a two-member NRP delegation in Tel Aviv, Israel Radio said the meeting was not conclusive but it quoted NRP mediator Yehuda Ben-Meir as saying Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir were close to a compromise. Mr. Ben-Meir gave no details.

While Labour's Mr. Peres met the NRP, Mr. Shamir held a strategy session with parliament members from his Likud bloc. He was to meet later in the day with the NRP.

No meeting was set between the Labour Party leader and Mr. Shamir.

The NRP's refusal so far to join Labour in a narrow-based government has effectively crushed Mr. Peres' hopes of building a ruling coalition without the Likud.

In the current political lineup, neither Labour nor Likud on its own can build a parliamentary majority of 61 in the 120-member house.

New elections may have to be called if the talks on a so-called "national unity government" fail.

### Lagos denies airlines chief was smuggled out of U.K.

LAGOS (AP) — Nigeria has denied British media reports that the head of Nigeria Airways, wanted in Britain on suspicion of involvement in a smuggling operation, was smuggled out of the country in a crate.

Nigerian Transport and Information Minister Al Haji Abdullahi Ibrahim told reporters Monday there was no need to hide the airline chief in a crate. As managing director of the airline, Captain Bernard Banfa often travelled on official business, Mr. Ibrahim said.

However, Capt. Banfa's whereabouts were not disclosed by officials. He was absent from the airport reception for a visiting Algerian delegation where Mr. Ibrahim talked to reporters.

The Times of London and the British Broadcasting Corporation reported Saturday that Capt. Banfa had been flown out of London in a crate marked diplomatic baggage.

The weekly Observer gave a different version, saying Capt. Banfa flew out as a regular airline passenger despite a close watch at airports.

Scotland Yard said it knew nothing about the alleged escape, but confirmed Capt. Banfa was wanted in connection with an attempt to smuggle out of the country in a crate last July and a Nigerian Airways cargo plane.

Three Israelis and a Nigerian diplomat are being held in connection with the abortive bid to abduct former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko.

Mr. Dikko served in the elected government of President Shehu Shagari until it was overthrown in a military coup Dec. 31. The military regime accuses Mr. Dikko of corruption on a massive scale.

The Nigerian high commission in London on Tuesday dismissed the British media reports as absurd.

"We know nothing about it and the matter looks quite ridiculous," said Information Director Moses Ekpo.

"As far as we are concerned Banfa was not hiding in the high commission or in any of our houses," Mr. Ekpo told the Associated Press.

### Peace talks on British coal strike called off

BRIGHTON, England (R) — A fresh initiative to end Britain's six-month-long miners' strike collapsed in acrimony Tuesday before peace talks could be resumed.

Miners' leader Arthur Scargill angrily blamed the state-run Coal Board for cancelling the talks. The board said the miners had unilaterally pulled out of new negotiations.

The new talks had been announced by Coal Board chief Ian MacGregor on Monday — the first move in six weeks to break the bitter deadlock — before Mr. Scargill won support from the 10-million strong Trades Union Congress (TUC) for the strike.

Foreign exchange dealers said the breakdown of the peace initiative hardly affected sterling because the market did not really expect the talks to make quick progress.

The strike, by some 130,000 of the nation's 180,000 miners, began in March in protest against plans by the Coal Board to close what it regarded as uneconomic pits heavily subsidised by the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The collapse of the talks appeared certain to harden the strike, which was strengthened by an overwhelming TUC vote Monday to impose a coal blockade.

The conference agreed to bar coal and substitute fuels from crossing miners' picket lines, though power and steel unions have yet to be won over to this.

Mr. Scargill said the Coal Board telephoned the union Monday night and said there could be no talks without agreement in advance to discuss pit closures on economic grounds, a pre-condition the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has always rejected.

"The Coal Board have cancelled these talks and are refusing to talk to the NUM," Mr. Scargill added.

Mr. Scargill called the breakdown "uncomprehensible and said it was caused either by the intervention of Mrs. Thatcher or deliberate deception on Mr. MacGregor's part."

### Honecker turns down invitation to visit Bonn

BONN (R) — East German head of state Erich Honecker has turned down an invitation to visit West Germany this month, Ewald Moldt, East Germany's permanent representative in Bonn, told Reuters Tuesday.

The decision follows a press campaign by the Soviet Union and its allies alleging that Bonn is trying to undermine East German sovereignty and that West Germany still hopes to recover territories lost in World War II.

Mr. Moldt did not indicate whether the visit might take place at a later date.

It would have been the first visit in West Germany by an East German Communist Party leader.

### Soviet press 'hints' raise speculation on Chernenko

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet press has hinted that President Konstantin Chernenko is incapacitated through illness and unable to carry out his functions as leader, Western diplomats in Moscow said Tuesday.

They detected several signs in the past week that the Soviet authorities might be preparing the public for a lengthy absence by the Kremlin chief, who has not been seen for more than seven weeks.

The diplomats said the signs included the absence of any reference to Mr. Chernenko in major articles dealing with ideology and education, subjects long associated with his name, and a cryptic editorial in one of the leading Soviet newspapers about Lenin's mother.

"To some extent it's just a 'gut feeling' that something is wrong. But the press is behaving in exactly the same way now as it did after Andropov fell ill and it seems to us that they are probably trying to give a similar message," one diplomat said.

Former President Yuri Andropov disappeared from public view in August last year and died after a long illness in February.

The article causing most excitement at present appeared in the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia) at the weekend and recounted how Lenin was shocked when his mother fell ill.

The article said, "Suddenly, reading between the lines it was clear: mother had fallen ill... of course at that age, 73, any ailment can take you by surprise."

Speculation about whether Mr. Chernenko is represented by Lenin's mother might at first seem curious, but diplomats are taking the editorial seriously.

The chief reason is that it is part of an occasional series titled "Reading Lenin Anew" which appeared to be giving signals about Mr. Andropov's condition in his final months.

Three weeks before he died, the author recalled how the Communist Party had managed to run the country when Lenin was on his deathbed and unable to direct day-to-day business.



# 4 hijacked Iranians stay in Iraq as passengers fly home

**Tehran (R)** — Two hundred passengers and crew of an Iranian airliner hijacked to Iraq arrived back in Tehran Tuesday after being held in Baghdad for a week.

The Tehran representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Frederic Maurice, told reporters the two Iranian hijackers and four other passengers had remained in Iraq. The Iran Air Airbus was hijacked on a flight between Shiraz, southern Iran, and Tehran a week ago Tuesday.

Tehran Radio said "all 206 passengers and crew" had returned on a special Dutch Airliner chartered by the ICRC. This figure would include the two hijackers.

But the radio appeared to be basing its report on last week's original passenger statistics.

Mr. Maurice said 189 passengers and 11 crew, all Iranian, were checked against a list and handed over to an Iranian government official at Tehran Airport. He said he could not give details of the four passengers who stayed behind in Baghdad.

The passengers' release was arranged through the all-Swiss ICRC, represented in both Tehran and Baghdad. Mr. Maurice

was at the airport to greet them.

Also with a welcoming party at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport was Iran Air Managing Director Seyyed Hassan Shafii.

The plane was assumed to be still in Iraq Tuesday. Iran has called on Baghdad authorities to return it and Iran Air Tuesday said efforts would continue through international aviation organisations "for the return of the aircraft and the trial of the hijackers."

After the Airbus was hijacked it was diverted across the Gulf to the Arab state of Kuwait, but what happened next was never clarified.

Iran said Kuwait was prepared to let it land but changed this decision

on the urging of neighbouring Iraq. The Iranian version said Iraqi fighters overflew Kuwait and forced the plane to Iraq.

In Baghdad, Iraqi authorities organised a press conference at which two Iranian passengers said they hijacked the plane soon after it left Shiraz. They said they did not belong to any political party organisation and their precise motive has never been clear.

Iraq quickly announced that all the passengers and crew had been "freed" but kept them under guard in a Baghdad hotel for a week. The Iranians were also given copies of the holy Muslim Koran and were taken to various Shi'ite Muslim shrines in Iraq.

## Iraq sees only hope for peace in Khomeini's death

By Khaleel Nassar

**BAGHDAD (R)** — As the Gulf war enters its fifth year, Iraq sees no solution on the battlefield and fears there can be no peace while Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini lives.

But Iraq has dug in for a long war of attrition, securing its positions behind a murderous system of defences that Iraqi officers believe will decimate and repel any Iranian offensive.

Despite rumours in the West about war-weariness in Tehran, sources close to the Baghdad government of President Saddam Hussein see the conflict could drag on for a long time.

Iran has rejected all mediation efforts to end the war, including proposals by the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

It insists on billions of dollars in war reparations and the overthrow of the Iraqi government as precondition for ending the war. Tehran also wants to "liberate"

the Shi'ite Muslim holy cities of Najaf and Karbala — both in southern Iraq — and to set up an Islamic republic in the country. Iraq, while ready to discuss peace, rejects any such notion.

Iraqi official sources say Baghdad is counting on developments in Iran as the factor most likely to bring the Iranians to the negotiating table.

If the war goes on, the economies of both countries, though they appear to have weathered the worst, will be under strain and development will hindered.

Diplomatic and Iraqi sources say Iraq has overcome its greatest problems by rolling over its debts and cutting back on new projects, and has gained a breathing space.

Its foreign reserves, which stood at about \$31 billion at the beginning of the war, were estimated by diplomats to have fallen to only \$4 billion at the end of 1983 but to have recovered slightly now to some \$6.5 billion.

They say Iran's oil output has suffered as a result of Iraq's air strikes in the Gulf aimed at blocking

the main oil terminal at Kharg Island.

Japan, Iran's biggest customer, has drastically reduced its imports, Japanese sources here say.

Iraq, meanwhile, has reached agreements with French and Japanese companies under which some loan repayments would be made with crude oil instead of cash.

Iraq's pre-war oil boom has been shattered. Its installations at the head of the Gulf were wrecked in the first fighting and its port of Basra is closed.

Syria, Baghdad's ideological foe, compounded the damage by shutting off a pipeline from Iraq's northern oilfields to the Mediterranean. Damascus has resisted all pleas to reopen it.

Now Iraq pumps oil only through one pipeline to Turkey and exports are estimated at about 900,000 barrels a day.

It is seeking to boost output by building two new pipelines, one to the port of Aqaba, the other to the new Saudi port of Yanbu on the Red Sea. The Saudi pipeline

would carry some one million barrels a day.

But the projects are still on the drawing board while negotiations with the respective governments go on.

Although Iraq constantly says it could knock out Iran's Kharg terminal it has not done so, apparently not wishing to escalate the war in the Gulf and alarm its Arab neighbours.

But despite the war, Baghdad and other towns far from the war front show few signs of conflict.

Baghdad's streets are choked with traffic during the day and its lights are ablaze at night. The shops are jammed with all sorts of goods and food, both local and imported.

In the past, women walked in the streets dressed in black as a sign of mourning for the death of their menfolk on the battlefield.

But nowadays such sights are rare because of an appeal by the Iraqi Women's Federation. Said one Iraqi: "Women now recognise that martyrdom is a necessity for the defence of the country."

## Morocco-Libya treaty could be bridge to better ties

By John Wynn Miller

**TRIPOLI, Libya** — Col. Muammar Qadhafi's surprise treaty with Morocco could be another sign that the radical Arab leader wants to end his isolation from the Arab and African world, and possibly from the West, diplomats here say.

The agreement caught most nations by surprise, and even Col. Qadhafi said in a recent speech that the treaty between his revolutionary nation and Morocco appeared "contradictory."

On a surface level it could help both North African nations extricate themselves from costly desert wars as well as provide other security.

But Western diplomats here, who admit they are making only educated guesses, say there could

be more to it. "One thing that has become shining clear recently is Libya's desire to improve relations with the west," said one diplomat, who like several other interviewers asked not to be named.

As examples he pointed to the weekend release of two of six British detainees held without charges. Col. Qadhafi's entreaties to visiting British and Italian dignitaries for aid in improving relations, and now the treaty.

Britain and the United States broke off relations with Libya because of its alleged terrorist activities, and relations with France have been severely strained by the war in Chad, where Col. Qadhafi supports the rebels against the French-supported government.

The war — Col. Qadhafi has committed up to 5,000 troops to it — is sapping the Libyan economy,

while Col. Qadhafi's man in Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, is losing popular support there.

"Goukouni is finished. Not even the Libyans like him any more," a diplomat said.

Col. Qadhafi may see the new treaty as a way out. French President Francois Mitterrand visited Morocco twice last week for talks with Morocco's King Hassan II. The subjects discussed have been kept absolutely secret, but the prestigious French daily Le Monde said King Hassan might go to Tripoli in a few days, possibly to mediate in the Chad conflict.

Also King Hassan, who has close relations with the United States, could be a bridge in Col. Qadhafi's quest to end his isolation, the diplomats say.

"Qadhafi has regularly been looking for a dialogue with the

United States and seeking moderators," another diplomat said. "He may also be seeking a deal with France over Chad through Hassan."

As to why Col. Qadhafi is suddenly changing his tune towards the West, the diplomats speculated that the reasons are both economic and military. With 95 per cent of its income derived from oil, Libya needs Western technology and manpower. Since most Americans pulled out in 1981, many of the oil fields have begun to fall apart because of a lack of expert maintenance, they said. Other industries are also dependent on foreigners to perform essential services, they added.

One diplomat also suggested that Col. Qadhafi may be worried that the Reagan administration "will really try to do him some

## UNRWA to expand teaching force

**VIENNA** — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) will be obliged to hire an extra 150 teachers for the coming school year to keep pace with growth of the refugee school population. Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck said recently.

He was addressing the UNRWA Advisory Commission, meeting in Vienna to review the commissioner-general's annual report to the U.N. General Assembly which opens in New York shortly.

UNRWA provides education, health and relief services for a registered population of two million Palestine refugees in the Middle East, and runs 653 schools for about 340,000 children, another 6,000 children are expected to join the UNRWA schools for the next school year.

Mr. Rydbeck said he was struck by the visible improvement in UNRWA facilities made possible by extra cash donations last year, and by the effect of these improvements on the refugees' morale.

He said UNRWA would need \$230 million in cash to keep its services going next year. It was important to maintain services until a political solution of the Palestine question had been found, he declared.

Mr. Rydbeck expressed renewed concern about the situation of Palestine refugees in South Lebanon.

"He situation around Sidon and Tyre is alarming, and I fear for the future," he said, calling on the governments directly concerned to take practical steps to contain the potential for violence.

The UNRWA advisory commission consists of representatives of the governments of Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

## 3 million gather for climax of Hajj

**MACCA (R)** — A record three million Muslims were expected to march 25 kilometres to the slopes of Mount Arafat from this Muslim holy city Tuesday for the climax of their annual pilgrimage.

The white-robed pilgrims, the most ever to assemble in the 1,400-year history of the ritual, were expected to blanket the plain as far as the eye can see.

The hills where the Prophet Mohammad delivered his final address to his followers will ring to the sound of their voices as they stand under the fierce Arabian sun praying and chanting "Where I am, Oh God, Here I am. There is no God but You."

The pilgrims must carry out a series of rituals in the holy city itself, including seven circuits of the Kaaba, in the courtyard of the Grand Mosque.

The physical hardships of the pilgrimage, which each of the world's estimated one billion Muslims must if possible perform at least once, have been much reduced in the modern age.

Only a few decades ago, tens of thousands of the faithful trekked for months through the deserts of North Africa and Arabia on cam-

elback or even on foot to reach the holy places for the spiritual peak of their lives.

Now they arrive in ocean liners and jumbo jets at modern terminals which can take as many as 100,000 at a time, to be whisked to Mecca by fleets of high-speed buses. Saudi Arabia, conscious of its duties as guardian of the holy cities, has spent billions of dollars smoothing their way.

The holy places have been paved with marble and in many cases air-conditioned. Armies of cleaners toil round the clock to keep the shrines and holy cities sparkling.

A \$700-million, six-lane expressway now links Mecca with Medina, site of the tomb of the Prophet Mohammad, some 800 Kilometres to the north.

Major emphasis is put on health care, to prevent the nightmare of an epidemic among the millions of pilgrims.

Millions of dollars have been spent on hospitals and ambulances and the television exhorts observance of health regulations by pilgrims, many of whom sleep in the streets.

Security is another pre-

occupation. The authorities are anxious to prevent any disruption of devotions, but recent years, particularly since Iran's 1979 Islamic Revolution, have seen clashes with demonstrating pilgrims.

The only big rally this year was peaceful. Nevertheless, armed police and security forces with armoured vehicles patrol roads leading to the Grand Mosque and other pilgrim routes.

Police helicopters, motorcycles and cars are constantly at work preventing traffic from coming to a complete standstill.

Fewer foreign Muslims made the annual pilgrimage to shrines in Saudi Arabia this year, but more Iranians came and they made up the biggest non-Saudi national group on the pilgrimage, the official Saudi Press Agency said Monday.

Quoting figures released by the Saudi Immigration Office, it said almost 155,000 Iranians were already in the kingdom, nearly 52,000 more than last year.

But the total number of foreign pilgrims fell by nine per cent compared with 1983 to 920,000, from 114 countries.

## Colombo aide resigns after Israel visit

**COLOMBO (R)** — A senior Sri Lankan government official resigned Tuesday after making a controversial visit to Israel with which the island has no diplomatic relations.

A statement from the Presidential Secretariat said President Junius Jayewardene had accepted the resignation of Douglas Liyanage, secretary to the Information Ministry, with immediate effect.

Mr. Liyanage returned to Colombo on Sunday after visiting Israel while on a private holiday. His reported statements in Israel about Sri Lanka's sensitive links with the Jewish state caused a storm in parliament and triggered protests from Muslim organisations.

The four-line statement from the Presidential Secretariat did not give any reasons for Mr. Liyanage's resignation.

Informed sources, however, said Mr. Liyanage in his letter to President Jayewardene had said he was resigning "because he did not want to embarrass the

government."

Mr. Liyanage, who was government spokesman and chief censor during the island's ethnic crisis, was not immediately available for comment.

Diplomatic relations with Israel were severed in 1970 but the present government, in a controversial move, allowed an "Israeli interests section" to be established in Colombo under the auspices of the U.S. embassy five months ago.

The setting up of the Israeli section caused displeasure among Arab countries and also raised protests from local Muslims.

Government spokesmen defended the move saying it did not mean a resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. They said the interests section was set up to obtain expert assistance from Israel in its battle against separatist guerrillas.

National Security Minister Lalith Athalathmudali has said Israeli experts were advising the local security forces on anti-guerrilla intelligence gathering. He has, however, denied that any members of the Israeli secret service, Mossad, are in Colombo.

## Jordan to participate in seminar on desertification

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — The Ministry of Agriculture will take part in a two-week seminar on sandhills and fighting desertification, which will be held in Damascus on Oct. 14.

Representing the Ministry of Agriculture at the seminar, which is organised by the Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and the Arid Territories, will be Mr. Hussein Jada'an.

## Qadhafi: Arabs must meet force with force

**RABAT (R)** — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has said the Arabs' only alternative was to meet force with force.

In a message to King Hassan of Morocco published Monday by the Moroccan News Agency MAP, Col. Qadhafi said the state union treaty he signed on Aug. 13 with King Hassan had "introduced a big change in the map of the Arab World" and would have repercussions in the area and in the world at large.

"It is your merit to have realised that unity is the only way to face up to the internal and external enemies (of the Arabs)."

"Our only alternative is to confront force with force, defiance with defiance," Col. Qadhafi said

in the message in response to one sent to him by King Hassan.

The Libyan-Moroccan state union treaty came into force on Sept. 1, the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution which brought Col. Qadhafi to power.

Consultations will now begin on setting up institutions provided for by the treaty, including a permanent secretariat with headquarters in Tripoli and joint councils for political, defence economic and cultural affairs.

In Algiers, the official Algerian daily Ech Chaab Monday denounced what it termed the underhand objectives of Libya and Morocco, saying their union treaty revived North Africa.

"Algeria can see the difference between the aspirations of (North African) peoples and the underhand objectives of certain regimes who speak only in their personal name, despite the appearance of a so-called popular voice."

The daily's comments were reported by the Algerian News Agency APS monitored in Paris.

"This policy... will inevitably discourage sincere efforts and lead to division of ranks in the area and consequently empty unity is its real content," the paper said.

"All this is also aimed at sowing doubt about the noble principles and aims of the Algerian revolution and to obstruct its sincere efforts to build the Maghreb."

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION	21:05 — Evening Show
MAIN CHANNEL	22:00 — News Summary
12:00 — Karam	23:00 — News Summary
12:10 — Cartoons	24:00 — News Headlines
12:30 — Children Programme	
12:40 — Puppet	
12:50 — Universal Stories	
13:00 — Special Cartoons Film	
13:10 — A Comedy Programme	
13:20 — Foreign Film	
13:30 — Programme Review	
13:40 — Results of Ramadan Puzzles	
13:50 — News in Arabic	
14:00 — Arabic Series	
14:10 — Varieties	
14:20 — Arabic Film	
14:30 — News Summary in Arabic	
14:40 — Arabic Film (Continued)	
14:50 — Religious Programme	
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00 — French Programme	
18:10 — News in French	
18:20 — French Programme	
18:30 — News in Hebrew	
18:40 — News in Arabic	
18:50 — Three's Company (Comedy)	
19:00 — Documentary (The Greek)	
19:10 — News in English	
19:20 — Feature Film (A Boy From Oklahoma)	
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW	
07:00 — Light Music	
07:30 — News	
08:00 — Morning Show	
08:10 — News Summary	
08:20 — Morning Show	
08:30 — Pop Session	
08:40 — News Summary	
08:50 — News Summary	
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21:00 — News Summary	

TODAY'S EVENTS	Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
EXHIBITION	* Exhibition of Applied Arts and Crafts by Jamal Badran at the Royal Cultural Centre.
CULTURAL CENTRES	Royal Cultural Centre: Tel. 6610267 American Centre: 44371 American Cultural Centre: 41520 British Council: 36147-8 French Cultural Centre: 37009 Goethe Institute: 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre: 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre: 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre: 39777 Hays Arts Centre: 665195 Hays Youth City: 667181 Y.W.C.A.: 41793 Y.W.M.C.A.: 664251 American Municipal Library: 36111 University of Jordan Library: 843555
SERVICE CLUBS	Lease Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Hays Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816334.
CHURCHES	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Leventeh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 41559. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 717331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephrem Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.
MUSEUMS	Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesday. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mustajab, Jabal Leventeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Martyr's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
PRAYER TIMES	05:49 — Fajr 05:14 — (Shrine) Shuruq 12:35 — Dhuhur 12:10 — 'Asr 17:55 — Maghrib 19:20 — Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT	This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 53200, where it should always be verified.
ARRIVALS	06:00 — Cairo (MS) 06:40 — Karachi (PK) 09:15 — Dubai (RJ) 09:30 — Agaba (RJ) 09:35 — Doha (RJ) 09:45 — Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ) 12:00 — Beirut (RJ) 12:25 — Moscow, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA) 14:40 — Kuwait (KU) 15:10 — Jeddah (SV) 15:10 — Riyadh (SV) 15:10 — Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (MS) 17:10 — Paris, Damascus (AF) 17:10 — Athens (RJ) 17:35 — Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ) 17:35 — London, Paris (RJ) 17:40 — New York, Amsterdam 17:40 — Madrid, Geneva (RJ) 18:00 — Rome (RJ) 18:00 — Cairo (RJ) 18:30 — Bangkok (RJ) 19:25 — Beirut (MEA) 19:40 — Frankfurt (LH) 19:45 — Cairo (RJ) 21:10 — Baghdad (RJ)
DEPARTURES	06:10 — Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 06:45 — Cairo (RJ) 06:50 — Beirut (RJ) 06:55 — Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM) 06:55 — Agaba (RJ) 07:15 — Agaba (RJ) 07:15 — Beirut (MEA) 07:30 — Athens (OA) 07:30 — Damascus, Rome (Alitalia) 07:40 — Karachi (PK) 11:00 — Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:30 — Athens (RJ) 11:30 — Belgrade, London (RJ) 12:15 — Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ) 12:30 — Larnaca, Zurich (SR) 12:30 — Payson (RJ) 12:30 — Cyprus (RJ) 12:35 — Larnaca (CV) 14:30 — Doha, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Moscow (GA) 15:40 — Kuwait (KU)
MARITIME TRAFFIC	Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port: — Golden Agabia — Kotsa Selam — Al Wasiti — Al Razi — Kiri Land — Yons B — Virginia — Revi — Al Talra — El Anish — Shiddad Amia Kewar and Sons Company, Tel: 22324 (six lines) at your service.
MONEY EXCHANGE	Local selling rates in ffs Belgian franc — 66.41 66.8 Dutch guilder — 118.69 119.3 Egyptian guinea — 322.69 324.3 French franc — 43.69 43.9 Irish drac — 380.00 Italian lire (for 100) — 21.69 21.8 Japanese yen (for 100) — 160.16 161 Kuwaiti dinar — 1308.37 1316 Lebanese lira — 38.39 60.3 Omani riyal — 1112.69 1124.6 Qatari riyal — 105.69 106 Saudi riyal — 100.10 110 Swedish crown — 46.41 46.7
WEATHER	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm. Low/high temperature in deg.C Amman — 7 — 19.5 Agaba — 3 — 23.0 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Moscow (GA) — 11 — 27.5 Jordan Valley — 120/90 Kuwait (KU) — 22/38

EMERGENCIES	Dr. Fayed Jallouh — 24027 Mehdi pharmacy (24 hours) — 770910 Nahouk pharmacy (24 hours) — 23672 Al Sayed pharmacy — 43611 Ghassan pharmacy — 774497
TAXIS:	Barq taxi — 41299 Asfour taxi — 667079 University taxi — 661001 Tareq taxi — 23024 Hadi taxi — 515450 Shahid taxi — 92930
HOSPITALS	Hussein Medical Centre — 813813-32 Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. — 44281-4 Akhlah Maternity, J. Amman — 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity — 42362 Melhor, J. Amman — 2501-200 Palestine, Shmeisani — 664171-4 Shmeisani Hospital — 669131 University Hospital — 845845 Der Al-Sila, J. Hussein — 667158 Al-Musharraf Hospital — 667229 The Islamic, Abadi — 665292 Al-Ahli, Abadi — 664164 Raiman, Al-Muhajir — 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh — 775111 Army, Madaba — 91611
IBRID	Dr. Ahmad Bishawi — 73925 Hisham pharmacy — 5873
ZARQA:	Dr. Azam Al Madani — 52358 Al Urdun (Jordan) pharmacy — (-)
GENERAL	Jordan Television — 773111 Radio Jordan — 774111 Ministry of Tourism — 42511 Hotel complaints — 66662 Price complaints — 661176 Telephone: Information — 12 Jordan and Middle East calls — 10 Overseas calls — 17 Cable or telegram — 18 Repair service — 11
NIGHT DUTY	AMMAN: Dr. Anwar Musa Al Haj — 771102
MARKET PRICES	Upperflower price in ffs per kg. Apple (golden) — 250/200 Apple (local) — 250/200 Apple (European) — 250/200 Banana — 280/240 Banana (Mukammal) — 240/210 Beans — 310/270 Cabbage — 140/110 Carrot — 140/110 Cauliflower (white) — 160/120 Cherries (all kinds) — 400/350 Cucumber (large) — 170/140 Cucumber (small) — 300/250 Dates — 300/250 Eggplant (large) — 120/150 Eggplant (small) — 140/100 Figs — 300/250 Grapes (without leaves) — 180/150 Grapes — 150/120 Guavas — 280/230 Lemon — 150/120 Mallou — 60/40 Marrow (large) — 140/110 Marrow (small) — 230/180 Onion (dry) — 160/130 Olive — 520/480 Olives — 250/220 Parsley — 100/100 Peaches — 600/550 Pears — 500/450 Pepper (hot green) — 150/120 Pepper (black) — 160/130 Pumpkin — 450/400 Pomegranates (sweet) — 180/150 Potatoes — 210/180 Radishes — 100/80 Sweet Melon — 130/180 Tomatoes — 100/70 Water Melon — 120/90



## Customs, import exemptions on gold reduce smuggling, increase revenues

By Nidal Zayadeen  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Jordanian government has recently taken a decision to exempt imported manufactured gold from import fees, which amount to four per cent of its market value. Commenting on this decision, Secretary of the General Society of the Proprietors of Trade Goldsmiths and Jewellery Firms Ghaleb Sakkiha told the Jordan Times that this decision came in response to demands and studies submitted to government authorities by the society.

Mr. Sakkiha pointed out that reductions of the various fees and the exemption of import taxes on gold have been demands of the society for more than ten years, requests that were previously ignored. He went on to say that the society had submitted requests for exemptions and reductions on the fees imposed on imported gold because it had been noted that the fees charged on gold imported to Jordan were high when compared to those charged by neighbouring Arab countries.

He said that these high fees were the major reason behind the smuggling of gold into the country. He added that gold smuggling had been denying the government treasury large sums of money.

In 1981 the government began to pay attention to the smuggling of gold and as a result began to consider and to respond to our requests, Mr. Sakkiha said. The government then decided to exempt raw gold from most fees, including import fees but not transaction fees, he said. This meant that the fees charged on one kilogramme of raw gold dropped from between JD 80-100 to between JD 25-30, a factor which had a positive reflection on government treasury income, Mr. Sakkiha added.

This reduction on fees for raw gold was followed by requests for reductions of the fees charged on imported manufactured gold, continued Mr. Sakkiha. He said that the society submitted reports and studies on the subject to the concerned authorities and added that the cabinet paid a great deal of attention to these analyses and also to the requests of the society.

Mr. Sakkiha said that at this first stage the society obtained a reduction in customs and other related handling fees from 13.25 per cent to 7.25 per cent with the import fees remaining at four per cent. Following this reduction in customs fees, large quantities of imported manufactured gold and gold bars began to enter the country which yielded large sums of money to the Jordanian treasury,

money which the treasury had previously not been receiving due to smuggling, he said.

Discussing the recent exemption of import fees on manufactured gold, Mr. Sakkiha said that his factor had also positively affected treasury revenues through the increased importation of 'legal' gold. This increase in declared imports of gold was indicated in statistical reports from July and August of this year, he said, adding that the revenues from this imported gold rose to ten times the amount received by the government before the application of the exemptions.

After all these consecutive reductions on gold, the total customs fee is now 7.25 per cent, with no import fee, a figure which is similar to that charged by neighbouring Arab countries, said Mr. Sakkiha. He also pointed out that this amount is approximately equivalent to the cost of smuggling gold, there are now no financial advantages to be gained from gold smuggling.

Mr. Sakkiha concluded by expressing the thanks of the society to the efforts made by the Jordanian government and by the Ministries of Industry, Trade and Tourism and Finance and by the Customs Department who all contributed towards implementing the reductions.

## Accidents claim 5 lives, injure or wound 15

AMMAN (J.T.) — Five people were killed and 15 were either injured or wounded in various accidents which took place in Irbid Governorate and Mafrq Monday.

A 70-year-old woman identified as Hamdeh Salah was killed after being hit by a pick up truck in Waqqas in the north Jordan Valley, while a vacuum tanker driver, aged 25 years, was injured when his tanker overturned near the Ramtha crossroads. In Mafrq, four people were killed and nine were injured when two cars

collided with a lorry near Sabha crossroads. Reasons of the accidents were attributed to high speed and lack of attention during driving.

Meanwhile a 16-year-old youth was wounded by a pistol bullet when he was tampering with his father's pistol. A 20-year-old youth was injured when he was received an electric shock whilst at work in a brick factory in Irbid. A ten-year-old child, named Nabeer Youssef, sustained an injury after falling from the roof of his house.

## Jordanian aviation officials visit Farnborough air show

LONDON (LPS) — Farnborough '84, Britain's premier aerospace exhibition, will be one of the highlights on the programme of two Jordanian visitors who have just arrived in Britain for an eight-day visit.

The two men are Khalid Mohammad Ali, director general of the Civil Aviation Authority, and Mr. Raji Rifai, director of research and development. Their visit to Farnborough is scheduled for Sept. 5 and 6.

The two men Monday attended a presentation of the work of the National Air Traffic Services, and visited the London Air Traffic Control Centre (LATCC) at West Drayton where they held discussions on the work of the centre.

Before the visitors leave Britain they are due to meet Mr. Mike Hughes, principal consultant of British Airports International, and Mr. Ali is also expected to tour Gatwick Airport.

## Fires destroy 21,500 forest, fruit trees during the year

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 27 fires occurred in various forest areas in Jordan during this year destroying 21,500 forest and fruit-bearing trees, Director General of Forests and Pastures at the Ministry of Agriculture Ghaleb Abu Irabi said Monday. Most of the fires, which covered a total area of about 1,794 dunams, occurred in privately owned land, Mr. Abu Irabi added.

Mr. Abu Irabi also said that the Ministry of Agriculture has discovered those who were behind these fires and added that the ministry has brought them before the courts for trial, in accordance with the Agriculture Law.

## Qudah opens childrens' garden

AMMAN (Petra) — Zargha District Governor and Chairman of Zargha Municipal Council Salem Al Qudah called on all citizens in Zargha district to look after the public gardens, to maintain them and to preserve public cleanliness.

Mr. Qudah, who was speaking at the opening ceremony of the childrens garden, said that Zargha Municipality has drawn up plans for maintaining public gardens in cooperation with the Zargha Development Corporation.

## Exhibition promotes Czechoslovakia, products

# Czech trade delegation reviews bilateral relations

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Head of the Arab section at the Czechoslovakian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Tuesday said his country is looking forward to increasing trade exchange with Jordan and to further promote Czechoslovakian products through promoting the country itself.

Mr. Milos Motoska, who is the organiser of a five-day exhibition of Czechoslovakian products which opened at the Marriott hotel Sunday, told the Jordan Times that the exhibition, entitled "Jordanian-Czechoslovak Economic Days," was the first promotional event by his country in the Kingdom.

"We are here to break the mental barrier and to promote the country more than to promote the products," Mr. Motoska said. "Czechoslovakia has very strong relations with many Arab countries and there is no reason why trade between our country and Jordan should not expand." The overall turnover of trade between the two countries does not exceed \$15 million a year, exports and imports combined.

ntries are machines and other engineering products.

The deputy minister said that during the last 20 years, Czechoslovakia has built no less than 200 complete industrial plants in Arab countries — projects such as oil refineries, power plants and cement factories. "Our joint effort for progressive changes in the world, for peaceful cooperation enabling economic development and the constant growth of the living standard of our people bring us traditionally together with most of the Arab countries," said Mr. Novacek.

The main business partners of Czechoslovakia among Arab countries are Iraq, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Algeria and Lebanon. "But, our exporters and importers show great interest in also doing business with Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emi-

rates and all other Arab countries," Mr. Novacek said.

However, he added, bilateral trade between Czechoslovakia and Jordan does not exploit the existing possibilities. Czechoslovakia exports steel, textiles, glass, plastics, hops, washing machines and refrigerators to Jordan and imports Jordan's main export item, phosphates.

Charge d'Affaires at the Czechoslovakian embassy in Amman, Mr. Emil Hrusovsky, told the Jordan Times that Jordan should also encourage the marketing of Jordanian goods in the Czech market as there are many items his country could import from the Kingdom. He said there should also be more exchange of experts between the two countries. There are five Czechoslovakian engineers working with the Ministry of Public Works.

The Czech delegation which arrived Sunday was received by Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub and Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Mohammad Horani. They discussed bilateral trade and ways of strengthening ties between the two countries. The delegation is scheduled to leave Jordan Wednesday.

## Nursing, midwifery college for Irbid

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry has completed preparations for opening a nursing and midwifery college in Irbid in the coming month, according to Miss Salma Shuqair, the college's director. Miss Shuqair said that equipment, furnishing and other necessary items for the college have been installed and staff have been appointed for training.

Miss Shuqair said that the new college will help the Ministry of Health overcome the shortage in the number of nurses in Jordan. Though the country has now three training colleges for nurses run by the Health Ministry, the graduates

fall far short of the essential number of nurses needed to carry out work in hospitals; health and medical clinics. This prompted the ministry in the past to import nurses from other countries, Miss Shuqair said.

The problem arises from the fact that the ministry has of late opened many health centres and increased the number of hospitals in Jordan, she added.

The fact that the new college is to open in Irbid, Miss Shuqair said, is that the city is densely populated and is in need of such a college to turn out nurses that would later be employed in the

area. The opening of the new college is part of a programme laid down by the ministry to recruit and train nurses in order to meet the plans for extending health services to remote areas of the Kingdom, Miss Shuqair pointed out.

According to Miss Shuqair, the new college in Irbid will try to accept as many students as possible. She said that the students will be offered three course choices, general nursing and midwifery, nursing, or midwifery. The general nursing course lasts four years while students of the other two specialisations will have to study only three years.

## Yarmouk University caters for growing educational, manpower needs

This is the third and final article on the north of the country presented as a series in the Jordan Times. In this feature the writer examines the reasons behind the establishment of the Yarmouk University and outlines the development and present situation of the university.

By Ziad Salem  
Special to the Jordan Times

IRBID — The eight-year-old Yarmouk University in Irbid, built on an area of more than 2600 acres, may seem too big for a small country like Jordan with less than 3 million people. On the contrary, official statistics show that there are more than 60,000 Jordanians studying at foreign universities, in addition to quite a few attending the universities in Jordan.

The idea of establishing a second university came to light with the intention of meeting the national needs for qualified graduates, absorbing a large number of students seeking higher education abroad, and training a future generation on domestic and Arabic values, beliefs, and ideology, as opposed to foreign and alien thoughts imported by many Jordanian students studying abroad. This last point has not been explicitly stated as one of the university's major objectives but is a clear consequence of some official indications on different occasions recently.

The university is called Yarmouk, named after the historic and decisive battle of Al-Yarmouk in which the Muslim Arab forces won a major victory over the Roman army.

The general appearance of the university is western. Here apart from the high-minareted mosque, large four and five-story buildings built of concrete, and white stone are highly in evidence. Some of the buildings are arched, while others are symmetrically string-coursed with horizontal and vertical green lines, dividing the buildings into stories and compartments. Western outlook goes beyond architecture and campus layout. English language is the medium of instruction in sciences, technology, economics and administrative sciences, at Yarmouk University.

### Science, technology

The model and the system of educational accreditation is based on the American credit hours system. In addition, most of the text books for sciences and technology come from the United States and the United Kingdom. At the specialisation level, the university is a science and technology oriented institution which aims to meet Jordanian needs and demands for trained-manpower, required by the development plan. It is also an alternative choice for thousands of

Jordanian students who were previously taking scientific courses abroad.

The university has established various technological and academic specialisations to enable students to choose from a variety of major and minor fields available. The university opened ten major faculties which actually shrink to six main colleges, nine special study centers, and a research and higher studies deanship. The six main colleges are: college of engineering, college of medical sciences, college of economics and administrative sciences, college of arts, human and social sciences, college of agriculture and veterinary medicine, in addition to the nine special study centers, six of which are now operating.

The University of Yarmouk is a semipublic institution which means it is not totally in the public sector, according to an official source. Consequently, the university must find different legal ways to finance itself besides from the government, which is the major financier. Fund raising, tight-expenditure measures and other money saving and money-making devices, are some of the legal ways the university employs to help further expand and improve itself.

The total cost of establishing such a modern institution is "hard to estimate," according to a university official. "We can not predict future prices for materials when conducting such a large project," he added but when asked whether there should be an approximate total cost figure, he suggested a number "beyond the JD 100 million mark."

### Academic staff

The academic staff of the university totals 312 members distributed over five faculties, three studies centers, and one deanship of research and graduate studies operating at the present time. A total of 172 members include 59 part-time lecturers, 53 research assistants, 28 full-time lecturers, 20 instructors, 24 assistant professors and fifteen professors. Also included in the staff are 220 members with Ph.Ds working at the university.

While the number of the male-staff stood at 284 in 1982, female-staff at the university totalled the relatively low number of 28. Most of university male-staff are concentrated at the Faculty of Science, Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Engineering, while most of the university female staff work at

the Faculty of Sciences, faculty of Art and Social Sciences, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, as well as Faculty of Linguistics.

A total number of 226, out of the overall 312 staff-members, are Jordanian nationals, 16 of which are female. The number of other Arab staff members stands at 18, three of whom are females. Non Arab staff members total 68 persons, nine of whom are females who work mostly at the faculty of sciences and the language center. The male staff are concentrated in the faculty of arts and human and social sciences.

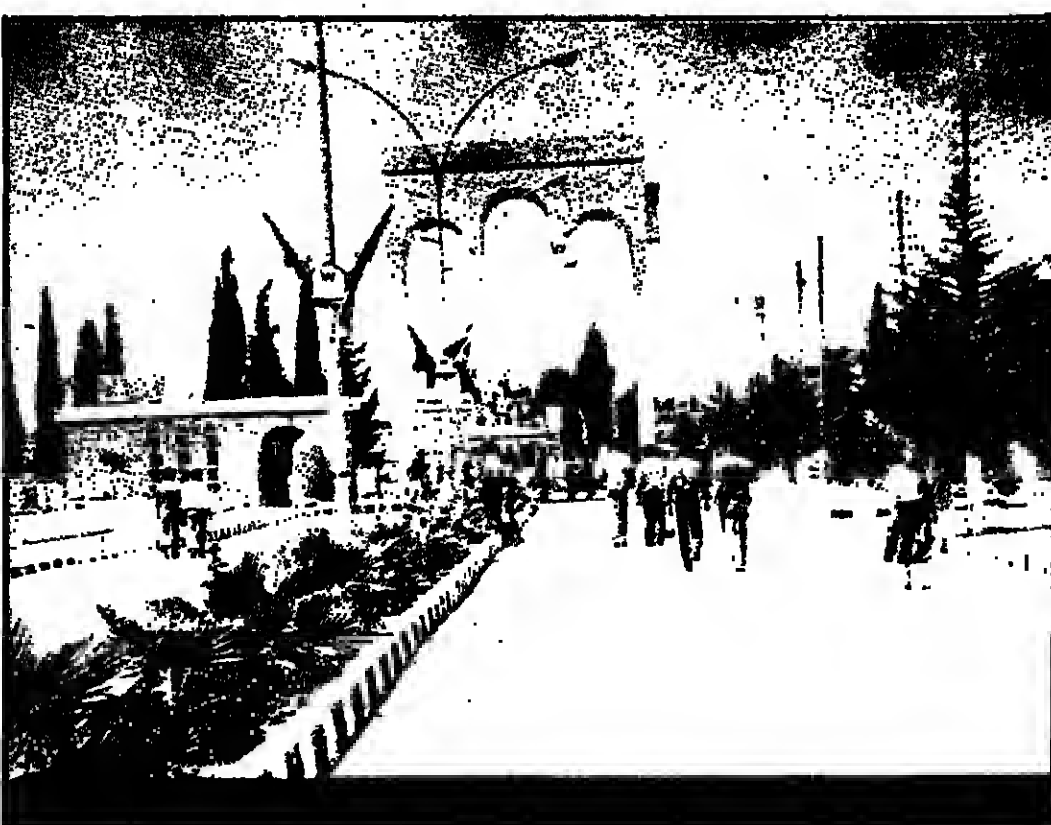
Non Arab staff members comes from a range of different continents and countries. There are 21 members from Asia, six Pakistanis, six Indians, three Bangladeshis, four Turkish, one Sri Lankan and one Iranian. There are 18 Europeans, 12 of whom are British, and a staff of 25 Americans.

A total number of 10,015 students were enrolled in the academic year 1982-83 at Yarmouk University, of whom 3,030 were females, 2,814 were at the Faculty of Sciences, 3,216 were at the Faculty of Arts, Human and Social Sciences, 1,876 were at the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, 1,159 were at the Faculty of Engineering and 439 students were medical science students.

### Students, manpower

As for graduate students, the university has 492 graduate students, 74 of whom are females attending the Faculty of Arts, Human and Social Sciences and the Faculty of Sciences. Male graduates are mostly enrolled at the Faculty of Arts, Human and Social Sciences and the Faculty of Engineering.

The university has sent 144 students abroad to continue their study towards Masters and Ph.Ds in different fields, most of which are arts, human and social sciences. These graduates were sent at the cost of the university in return for their future services at the university upon completion of their study. A total of more than sixty thousand Jordanians are currently enrolled at universities abroad. This high number of students receiving education abroad is bothering some officials here, who think that these students may become a threat to socio-political stability at home, due to the student exposure to Eastern or Western ideology and values. Diverting students to a national university which meets their demands is not the only reason for making such a project. Instead of paying for foreign universities a



Students at the main gate of the Yarmouk University campus in Irbid (J.T. file photo)

large sum of money in hard currency, students may now pay it here to a national university, in exchange for an equally good, but often more expensive education. Despite the high fees the uni-

versity asks for, it is a national institution that benefits the country at the national level and meets its needs for qualified man-power required by the government development plan. Moreover, the

university has a potential for a significant and positive impact upon the cultural, socio-economic, and political well-being of the people of Jordan in general, and those in the state of Irbid, in particular.

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# Jordan Times

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## PLO unity is the purpose

PALESTINIAN leaders who were meeting in Algiers in the past few days to decide on a date for holding the next session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) took a respite Monday from their gruelling talks. They adjourned, once more, in the hope that more efforts made by Algeria and South Yemen to reconcile Syria with Fatah could bear fruit this time. Not many could have taken comfort from the new respite; for this last chance either produces tangible results or the unity of the PLO may have to be compromised for ever.

News arriving here from Algiers yesterday spoke of a fresh bid being undertaken by the Syrian president over the reunification of the PLO. If this new attempt, which is apparently being prepared in concert with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, fails to patch up differences between Fatah and Syria, it will be most difficult to devise a new formula to reconcile the opposing factions of the organisation.

Without Syrian pressure, the four hardline factions of the "national alliance" are never going to accept the leadership of Yasser Arafat. The PLO chairman, for his part, would rather do without the four; he even seems ready for a split in the organisation if that is the only way to keep them away from his quarters.

What chances the PLO has to regain its unity, and subsequently both its national and international standings, is something that is in doubt at best. We are hoping for the best outcome, for the sake of the just Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people itself, but we are keeping our fingers crossed too.

Those who are observing the situation closely know that much is going to depend on what developments there are elsewhere: in Lebanon, in Syria itself, in Israel and the U.S., in the Gulf, etc. The Palestinian cause has unfortunately become a function of inter-Arab rivalries and international double-standards.

In all that happened to the PLO in the post-Beirut era, there may be nothing unusual or unexpected. But the bitter fact remains that the Palestinians themselves are now divided. For other Arabs to have made division in the Palestinian camp one of their functions is another tragedy — and another matter altogether.

What should happen next is obvious to us: All Palestinians should strive to restore unity and resort to democratic dialogue to solve their differences. What will actually happen remains a mystery of magnificent proportions.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Five years of war

TUESDAY the Gulf War enters its fifth year with all indications pointing to Iran's hardened attitude and to the fact that the Tehran regime has not benefited from the past tragedies but determined to pursue the war. Iran's intentions are clearly projected by recent statements by the Iranian prime minister who said that his country is intent on continuing the war with Iraq. He thus dispelled all lingering hopes that Iran would learn from past lessons and opt for peace. Any attempt to stop the war will now require double efforts by peace-loving nations which are called on to convince the Iranian regime of the futility of continuing this devastating war that serves the interests of the Israeli enemy.

The continuation of the Gulf war is bound to help the United States and Israel to continue their drive to freeze the Palestine problem and offers Israel more time to consolidate its grip over the occupied Arab lands. Israel could not conceal its delight at the war and we still remember its former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon who said at the start of fighting that nothing would please Israel more than to see the two Muslim countries destroy each other. The United States in a bid to exploit the situation made repeated attempts to impose its hegemony on the Gulf and is now trying to intimidate other littoral countries in the Red Sea with the purpose of making gains and acquiring privileges in the area. Any peace mediators should exert serious efforts to see that countries supplying Iran with weapons should stop that practice and they should launch a world-wide campaign to bring the conflict to an end.

#### Al Dustour: Weak Iranian position

FOUR YEARS after the outbreak of the Gulf war finds Iraq stronger than ever and capable of repelling aggression. But knowing that Iraq has the upper hand in the war does not change the fact that the enemies of the Arabs and the Muslim Nation have been fuelling this war with the aim of sapping the resources of the Arab region and at the end imposing hegemony on it. The war started with provocations by Iran along the common border prompting Iraq to take military action to end Iran's tampering with the security of the Arab Nation and foiling its ambitious designs in the Arab World.

After four years of fighting Iran became in a pitiable, weak state, internally divided and its economy almost destroyed. Iran is determined to pursue the war though it realises the huge losses inflicted on it by Iraq and it is continuing to issue threats to the other Arab states though it knows that it is incapable of doing anything to achieve the ambitions of its rulers. Tehran rulers continue to ignore these facts and continue to turn down peace bids offered by world organisations and friendly nations.

Iraq proved to have complete military superiority has been extending a hand of peace to no avail.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Iran disappointed us

FOLLOWING THE revolution in Iran, the Arab World was full of hope that the new regime would at last help the Arabs get rid of imperialism, end hegemony and help liberate the holy places of Jerusalem from Israeli rule. The Arabs had hoped that Iran would follow the right course that would bring progress and prosperity for its people after the long sufferings and sacrifices they had been subjected to in the past.

The Arabs and Islamic nations were greatly disappointed when they saw Iran displaying its ambitions in the Arab World and causing trouble to Iraq in the border region with the intention of disturbing peace in the Gulf. The Arabs and Muslims were frustrated when they saw Iran obstinately determined to pursue a losing war with Iraq that had offered to make peace with its neighbour, and they are the more frustrated now to hear Iran announcing its intention of going ahead with the conflict regardless of the huge losses inflicted on it in men and material.

Peace loving nations and world organisations had over the past four years exerted their efforts in vain, trying to convince Iran of the futility of this war and the need of reestablishing peace. The Tehran regime is placing obstacles in the way of this peace by announcing its intention to continue the war and by submitting impossible conditions for stopping the fighting with Iraq. The past battles are impossible to achieve. Perhaps more thousands of troops and young Iranians killed in battle would convince Iran of its wrong position, and perhaps another tragedy to Iran would convince its leaders that its ambitions were futile.

## Needed: A new definition for fundamentalism

By Musa Keilani

IN JORDAN, nine groups of various Islamic shades are operating at the moment. Each one is constituted of hundreds or thousands of followers. They cover a wide spectrum ranging from "Al-Tabligh" to the Salafi to Ghazala to the Ikhwan. Every member of those groups will admit right away that he is a fundamentalist when you put the question to him. Whether he has a hushy black beard with white flowing "thob" or has a "Lanvin" suit with a matching "T.L." tie.

The word "fundamentalist" for those Muslims, and the majority of them are still young in their twenties or early thirties, has a totally different connotation from "fundamentalist" as used by the Western mass media, which

signifies abhorrent extremism and religious narrow-mindedness. In the mass-media, the word eroded to become associated with terrorist bloodshed and political assassination. But in Jordan, fundamentalism has a diametrically opposite concept. It means a return to the fundamental principles of Islam, a return to the pure moral ethics of morality and positive integrity; a return to balanced relationship between man and God, man and society, and man and his inner self.

Jordan's fundamentalists believe that centuries of foreign occupation, culturally and politically, have corrupted the ethical criteria of political behaviour, have eroded the ethos

of religious values, and have degenerated the rules of spiritual conduct to become subservient to a hegemony of a materialistic culture with its ramifications of abhorrent delinquency, decimation of spiritual values and eradication of man's innate instinct to live in a multi-racial, multi-creedal, multi-lingual society.

Jordan's fundamentalist are proud of their attempt to return to the roots of Islam, with its tradition of purity, tolerance and universality.

Fundamentalism in Jordan has a completely different connotation from the word as coined and circulated by the mass media. Therefore, it was not much of a surprise that Jordan's recent by-elections turned three Islamically oriented

members to the parliament. It is misleading to assume that those are the only three "who are Islamically oriented". The majority of parliament members reflect the general pulse of the Jordanian society which is Islamically oriented.

The essential nature of Islam requires an assertion of political identity. That assertion is bound to produce intense pressures socially and politically.

Western observers should not be taken by surprise or despondency regarding Islamic resurgence. It is an attempt to establish, legally and constitutionally, the political cultural identity after centuries of foreign rule. There is an Islamic resurgence all over the Islamic world, whether it is in Indonesia where appeals were

made to renounce Javanese Mysticism to Afghanistan where Soviet troops are fought, to Pakistan where an Islamic constitution is applied, to Morocco where Islamic groups are gaining more ground.

But the question is often asked. Why is it only the bloody violent side of the Islamic movements that is lodged in Western memory? Why is it only Islamism of Cairo, or Khomenei of Iran or Juhaiman of Mecca that are referred to? Those three are recent names in a long list. This misconception is symbolic of misunderstanding between the Muslim orient and the Christian Occident that dates back to 1500 years. Those years of misunderstanding produced "attitudes, images and stereotypes".

That failure of understanding should not be "scapegoated" on Jordan's fundamentalists who pursue constructive policies of fortifying the general fibre of our society.

They are the ones who reflect the general pulse of the population, the majority of whom are Islamically oriented. Jordan's "Islamic fundamentalists" with the proper meaning of the word — are strategic allies and do constitute a vast reservoir of political stability and dynamic positivism in a country like Jordan where its leadership and constitution adhere to the basic tenets of Islam.

Redefining the meaning of words is what eliminates misconceptions.

## Union with Morocco strengthens Qadhafi

By Kate Dourian

TRIPOLI — The new union between Libya and Morocco has made Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi a renewed force to reckon with in North Africa, diplomats here say.

By forming an alliance with King Hassan, an experienced and respected Arab head of state, Col. Qadhafi has secured a way out of his isolation in the African continent.

Ratification of the Arab-African Union with Morocco was celebrated in Tripoli, although the enthusiasm was somewhat dampened by King Hassan's absence from celebrations marking Col. Qadhafi's 15th anniversary in power.

The Libyan leader also found a lack of response to his invitations to other African heads of state whom he would have wished to see share his anniversary.

But this did not prevent him from delivering a fiery speech, describing pro-Western Morocco as revolutionary and attacking France, Morocco's former colonial power.

But the most prominent theme in his anniversary speech was his dream of Arab unity, a vision which haunts Col. Qadhafi, whose idol has always been Egypt's Gamal Abdul Nasser.

Nasser was the father of pan-Arabism and Col. Qadhafi believes his mission in life is to unite the Arabs, whom he sees as a family divided by "false borders set up by the imperialists."

After seven failed attempts at unity, Col. Qadhafi now finds himself married to a monarchy which not long ago he had described as a reactionary puppet of the United States.

But in his speech to the General People's Congress which ratified the treaty, Col. Qadhafi exonerated Morocco from this charge by saying the X.s. had sown the seeds of discontent between the two sister nations.

Discussions with King Hassan were kept secret so there would be no outside intervention to prevent the union, he said.

When King Hassan proposed the union to Col. Qadhafi at the Moroccan border town of Oujda last month, the Libyan leader was quick to seize the opportunity.

Forgotten were the tributes of past years and the Western Sahara war by the Polisario Front, whose birth and growth is mostly due to Col. Qadhafi's support.

Qadhafi believes the union will undoubtedly attract more suitors, notably Syria, his other partner in union, and Tunisia, with whom he planned a similar alliance in 1974.

Arab diplomats here said Morocco was not a "fusion" like Col. Qadhafi's other unaccomplished alliances, which were in fact a union of peoples not states.

They say it could work because it contains a clause for mutual respect, integrity and non-intervention in internal affairs.

But it remains to be seen if the move will end his isolation in the African continent on which Col. Qadhafi has, in the past, lavished cash from Libya's oil exports. Col. Qadhafi no longer has a fat

cheque book, for oil exports are down and he can no longer afford unlimited support for what Libya calls liberation movements.

Diplomats believe that Col. Qadhafi, after 15 years in power, feels the time has come to practise real diplomacy.

"He might learn a lot from Hassan if he listens," one diplomat said. "Hassan is a seasoned diplomat and respected by almost all the Arabs. Some of this could rub off on Col. Qadhafi."

Col. Qadhafi was annoyed because he did not become president of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1983 when the OAU conference in Tripoli collapsed because of the Polisario issue.

In the Maghreb, the Western Arab World, Col. Qadhafi was also left out of a treaty of friendship between Mauritania and Tunisia while Algeria has revived a border dispute.

Col. Qadhafi's only other alliance in the Arab World, with Syria, is tenuous because Syria's President Hafez Al Assad is another contender for the leadership of pan-Arabism.

So King Hassan found in Col. Qadhafi a willing partner and was able to gain concrete benefits himself.

The Western Sahara has been King Hassan's main pre-occupation and thanks to the union, he hopes to stop the flow of both Libyan petrodollars and weapons to the Polisario.

He also hopes to gain a strong card to play in Chad with the French, who are supporting the Chad government against

Libyan-backed rebels.

Diplomats say Col. Qadhafi maintains an estimated 7,000 troops in Chad, although he denies that any of his men are there.

Diplomats think the union could help resolve the Chad problem, a theory bolstered when French President Francois Mitterrand visited King Hassan twice last week.

Diplomats believe Col. Qadhafi would not withdraw from Chad if it meant losing face, nor would he want to see a hostile regime on his southern border.

They said he would not withdraw from northern Chad or the Aozou Strip, which Libya considers part of its territory, without guarantees from France.

The diplomats believed King Hassan will work for a rapprochement between Paris and Tripoli, helping bring Morocco into the North African mainstream despite Algeria's backing for the Polisario.

King Hassan does not need Col. Qadhafi's military aid, thanks to support from the United States.

But King Hassan's army now finds itself tied to the Libyan army under a defence clause in the union which stipulates that any attack on one country is considered an act of aggression against the other.

An Arab diplomat, however, said this "particular clause was taken word for word out of the existing Arab Defence Pact which forms part of the Arab League's charter."

It does not, therefore, constitute a serious military pact between the two countries, he added.

## Escape from despair in the Middle East

By Hugh Caradon

LONDON — How many people in the world — including particularly Arabs and Israelis — have longed for peace in the Middle East. There were times when a fair settlement with a free Palestine and a secure Israel — one dependent on the other — seemed clear and near.

High hopes sprang from the resolution of the United Nations Security Council in 1967 when Americans and Russians and everyone else in the Security Council joined in a unanimous vote in favour of Israeli withdrawal to a lasting peace. The Europeans likewise agreed in the Venice Declaration. The Arab states made their agreed proposals at the Fez conference. President Reagan published his positive plan in September 1982. The recommendations had some variations — the United States plan, for instance, did not go all the way in favour of Palestinian self-determination — but everyone, Americans, Russians, Europeans, Arabs, and indeed many Israelis too, accepted the essential requirement of an Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict — a withdrawal to a secure peace.

It seemed unthinkable that these declared wishes for peace from all the world would be opposed and frustrated. But that is what the world has had to witness. The Likud government of Begin, Sharon and Shamir has openly and immediately rejected every international initiative. It set out on a policy of colonisation of the Palestinian lands from which it had been required by unanimous international agreement to withdraw. It spread Israeli settlements throughout the West Bank and Gaza. It decided to annex East Jerusalem containing one of the most holy sites of Islam. It annexed the Syrian Golan Heights. It embarked on the invasion of the Lebanon causing terrible and continuing bloodshed and suffering.

The Likud policies would involve the absorption into Israel of more Palestinians as subject citizens to make a total of more than two million Palestinians under Israeli rule.

It is a wonderful opportunity, and a most urgent task in the interests of all those concerned and in the highest cause of world order and peace — Arab News.

— though Rahhi Kabane from his newly-won immunity in the Knesset called for all the Arabs to be driven out altogether.

And now following the deadlock of Israeli elections no major change in the direction of Israeli policy can be expected.

So is there now no hope? Is world opinion to be defied by Israeli aggression? Are the Palestinians to continue to be a nation of refugees denied a homeland of their own and scattered hopelessly elsewhere?

If so the tragedy will surely have a terribly violent end. No one can tell exactly how violence will grow from repression and resistance. It may start with another local war. Sooner or later it will no doubt involve a wider conflict. Everyone will suffer, especially the Israelis who so badly need to escape from their present destructive economic crisis.

The hope must be that there will be international intervention, that the major powers will realise the dreadful dangers in time, that the United Nations will not shirk its responsibilities.

This will indeed be the greatest test for the United Nations. Here there is no basic conflict between the East and West. Here is the opportunity for the United Nations to restore its authority, to hear both sides and world opinion too, to define secure and recognised boundaries, to provide a peacekeeping force to guarantee that the peace will be maintained.

In this tremendous enterprise Europe must surely take the lead. The United States in an election year is likely to avoid any bold new American initiative. And anyhow we have waited for the Americans too long. Too long Europe has been content to take a timid and subordinate line, and to allow the superpowers to prolong the drift to disaster. Before violence takes over again in the Middle East it is the clear duty of Europe to invoke the full powers of the Security Council of the United Nations to keep the peace by insisting on equality and justice.

It is a wonderful opportunity, and a most urgent task in the interests of all those concerned and in the highest cause of world order and peace — Arab News.

## Some contributors are unwanted in America

By James G. Abourezk

WASHINGTON — Last May, Walter Mondale met five Arab-Americans in Chicago to listen to their point of view on the Middle East conflict. They talked, Mr. Mondale disagreed with some of their points and each wrote out a check for \$1,000 as a contribution to his campaign. A few days later Mr. Mondale's finance chairman in the Chicago area, Thomas Rosenberg, returned the checks with a statement that it was policy to refuse contributions from Arab-Americans for the Mondale campaign.

The five were stunned, and so was everyone else who heard about it. Unfortunately, not too many people have been let in on the secret. There has been little news coverage and virtually no criticism of Mr. Mondale's action by opinion leaders.

This kind of racism is not restricted to Mr. Mondale. Politicians routinely treat Arab-Americans this way, and without fear of press criticism. The inexplicable silence of the press encourages more of the same.

During Wilson Goodie's successful campaign for mayor of Philadelphia last year, he attended a fundraiser at the home of Naim Ayoub, an Arab-American supporter. The candidate went away with about \$2,700. After his opponent made a speech about Mr. Goodie accepting Arab money, the candidate paid his supporters the

ultimate insult by announcing publicly that he would return the money. When one of Mr. Ayoub's guests, a Jew, called Mr. Goodie's campaign headquarters to protest, identifying himself as a Jew, he was told that he was all right and that his money would be kept. There were no front-page stories denouncing Mr. Goodie's racism.

Just before the April 2 New York presidential primary, Gary Hart withdrew his banking business from the First American Bank in Washington on the ground that it was Arab-owned. His lawyer, Kenneth Guido, said that after the Hart campaign staff found out about the bank's Arab ownership they could not get the money out fast enough.

After each of these racist incidents I talked to journalists to urge some kind of public criticism, but none came. Because the press falls to write about the offenses, the politicians feel protected in what they are doing. Mr. Mondale will not even discuss his return of the money.

Americans who are refused, because of an accident of birth, a chance to contribute to political campaigns are disfranchised, because politicians will not represent that ethnic group once they are in office. In this case it means that Arab-Americans are at the mercy of whoever might attack them, with no hope of help from elected politicians or, for that matter, from the press. — The New York Times



imistic the dock strike at many British ports would not affect the operation.

A British military spokesman said this was the biggest troop movement across the channel since World War II. In the Normandy landings, over 300,000 soldiers were landed in six days.

The deployment is designed to be on the sort of time-scale that would be necessary for the reinforcement of the first British corps in West Germany in a real emergency, testing communications and operations in the rear combat zone.

After rolling through Belgium and the Netherlands to West Germany, the troops will enter

Lionheart's second phase, exercise Spearpoint, joining German-based units and U.S., Dutch and West German troops to create a force of over 131,000.

Spearpoint is designed to exercise a fully reinforced first British corps in all phases of war between Sept. 15 and 28, ending up in eastern lower Saxony on the inner German border.

New equipment featured will include the Challenger main battle tank, controversial for the incompatibility of its weapons system with other NATO equipment, the Saxon wheeled armoured personnel carrier and the tracked Rapier anti-aircraft system, similar to that used in the 1982 Fal-

lands conflict. The seven air forces involved in exercise Cold Fire will be testing their coordination in more than 4,000 missions.

The U.S. air force will be flying some of its most advanced aircraft, including the F-15 combat plane, the F-16 fighter, the supersonic F-111 nuclear bomber, and the veteran B-52.

The Luftwaffe and the British Royal Air Force (RAF) will deploy their multi-role Tornados.

This massive display of force is viewed as a serious challenge by West Germany's "peace movement", which has not recovered from its failure to prevent the stationing of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles.



## British pop gets ready to fight

After nearly two years of glowing success in the U.S., Britain's pop music industry is poised on the brink of either obtaining a powerful hold on the U.S. market or falling away from it, reports Carla Rapoport.

LONDON — One of the unsung successes in Britain over the past few years has been the stunning invasion of America by the British pop music industry.

But after nearly two years of unprecedented sales in the world's biggest record and tape market (estimated annual value: \$4 billion), the British raiders are themselves under threat.

The sheer magnitude of British music's recent success in America is enough to evoke whistles from the tone-deaf. Last year, British artists captured 35 per cent of the best-selling singles and albums in the U.S., which compares to around 20 per cent penetration when the Beatles were in their heyday in the 1960s.

A strong start in 1984 prompted the normally staid British Phonographic Industry (BPI) to call the invasion, begun in 1982, a "veritable state of siege". Current ratings from America, however, are starting to show otherwise. Billboard magazine's Top 100 has just shown British artists slipping back to around a quarter of the total.

"The Americans will not allow things to carry on much longer," says Mr. Phil Cooper, international marketing manager for Island Records, a growing U.K. record company. "They are fighting back."

The British record companies point to a resurgence of American patriotism over the Olympics and the forthcoming elections to help explain this trend. But the Americans are not out to regain control of their market simply for the sake of Old Glory. The \$12 billion wor-

ldwide record and tape business may be a mature, low-growth industry, but the rewards for the best-selling artists are still mammoth.

Take a long look at Boy George, the superstar from Virgin Records of the U.K. His group's phenomenal success in America helped to stoke sales worldwide, with British sales of Boy George records taking Virgin's share of the U.K. "singles" market from around three per cent in 1980 to 9.3 per cent last year. This put Virgin in the top three, behind EMI and CBS. In the larger album and cassette market, Virgin grew from three to 6.5 per cent. On the back of its success, it has been able to launch a transatlantic airline as well as new pop groups.

Groups such as Virgin earn profits from overseas sales largely through royalties from licences. According to the BPI, royalties earned by British companies from overseas sales in 1983 climbed to £300 million (\$394 million). This record sum is larger than the industry's total sales of singles, albums and tapes in the U.K. last year.

American record companies now want this money back in their own pockets. While building up their own superstars such as Michael Jackson, U.S. record companies are realising that the bright, high-fashion dress and make-up of British groups provide elements of excitement that are almost as important as the music itself.

"Britain re-introduced a sense of showmanship to pop music. America was littered with the ageing 1970s and tired beach boys,

both making the music and playing it on radio stations," said an executive at one of the top U.S. record companies recently, who asked not to be named. He added: "We've got to get that glamour and 'newness' back over here. And we will."

In the meantime, Britain is mustering some new weaponry. The group currently on the launching pad perfectly embodies the "new music" wave. If successful, it could just clinch the British hold on its powerful wedge of the U.S. market. If it flops, the British siege will most likely be over.

The group in question is Frankie Goes to Hollywood, which in fact has never been to New York, let alone Hollywood. Frankie's songs, Relax and Two Tribes, have sold 8.5 million copies in the last eight months. Relax, a thumping harsh record with almost no lyrics, has been on the British Top 100 charts for 40 weeks. It is about to become the longest running chart hit since My Way by Frank Sinatra in 1969.

But almost all of Frankie's records have been bought outside the U.S. Relax crept onto the American charts last year at Number 67 and promptly fell off again. So can Frankie go to Hollywood? "Frankie will crack that market wide open very shortly with a European based product," says Mr. Cooper. In his 30s, Mr. Cooper grew up in the record industry but lives and breathes marketing. Not surprisingly, Island's transatlantic moves are being watched closely throughout the industry.

"We've got to do Frankie quickly because it could be too late," says Mr. Peter Jamieson, managing director of EMI Records. He uses the word "we" not because Frankie belongs to EMI (it doesn't), but because the group is

British. "We need another Duran Duran or two," says Mr. Jamieson, referring to another big-selling British group. "1983 wasn't a great year in developing names."

Already arranged around Frankie is the sort of equipment and promotional back-up that launched other U.K. big successes, including the Thompson Twins. According to Mr. Rupert Merton, their manager, a group does not have to be able to sing particularly well to be a smash success these days. "We went out and gave a good show," says Mr. Merton of the Twins' U.S. success.

As this group has demonstrated the key to the new wave of British music in the U.S. hasn't been so much aural as visual. "Thank you, MTV," says Island's Mr. Cooper. MTV is the U.S. television channel that plays 24 hours of video tapes of pop songs. Britain has been unquestionably the best at this new art, largely because of the highly developed skills of its advertising industry.

However, the quality of American pop promotion is improving constantly. Michael Jackson's video of Thriller was directed by John Landis, the film director, and cost £1 million. (Most top videos in the U.K. are made for £40,000.) The Thriller video was so popular that a follow-up Making of Thriller was released showing how it was done.

Still the Americans admit that throwing money at the market will not work alone.

"We listen to groups off the street every day," says EMI's Mr. Jamieson. "It's one of the few industries where your ideas can be realised instantly. What we live on are the ideas." — Financial Times news feature.

## ORIGIN OF WORDS

Every word was once a poem. Each began as a picture.

### LACONIC

A number of English words are derived from the characteristics of the peoples of certain places. A laconic man is a person of few words. He is blunt and brief in what he has to say. Now the Laconians of Greece were a race that had this very characteristic. They inhabited the district of which Sparta was the capital, and they were noted for their concise and pithy speech. Once when an Athenian herald told them: "If we come to your city, we will rage it to the ground," the Laconians merely answered, "If." Thus the name Laconia contributed to English the word laconic.

### JINGOISM

The British Mediterranean fleet was sent to Gallipoli in 1877 to slow up Russia, who seemed to have her eye on Constantinople. Prime Minister Disraeli had suggested this move, and war excitement ran high in Britain. At just this time a singer known as "The Great MacDermott" was popularising a ditty called "By Jingo."

The war-like verses took the music halls by storm, and soon the warmongers of that day were being called jingoes. After that a jingoist in any country was an intense patriot who supported the war party.

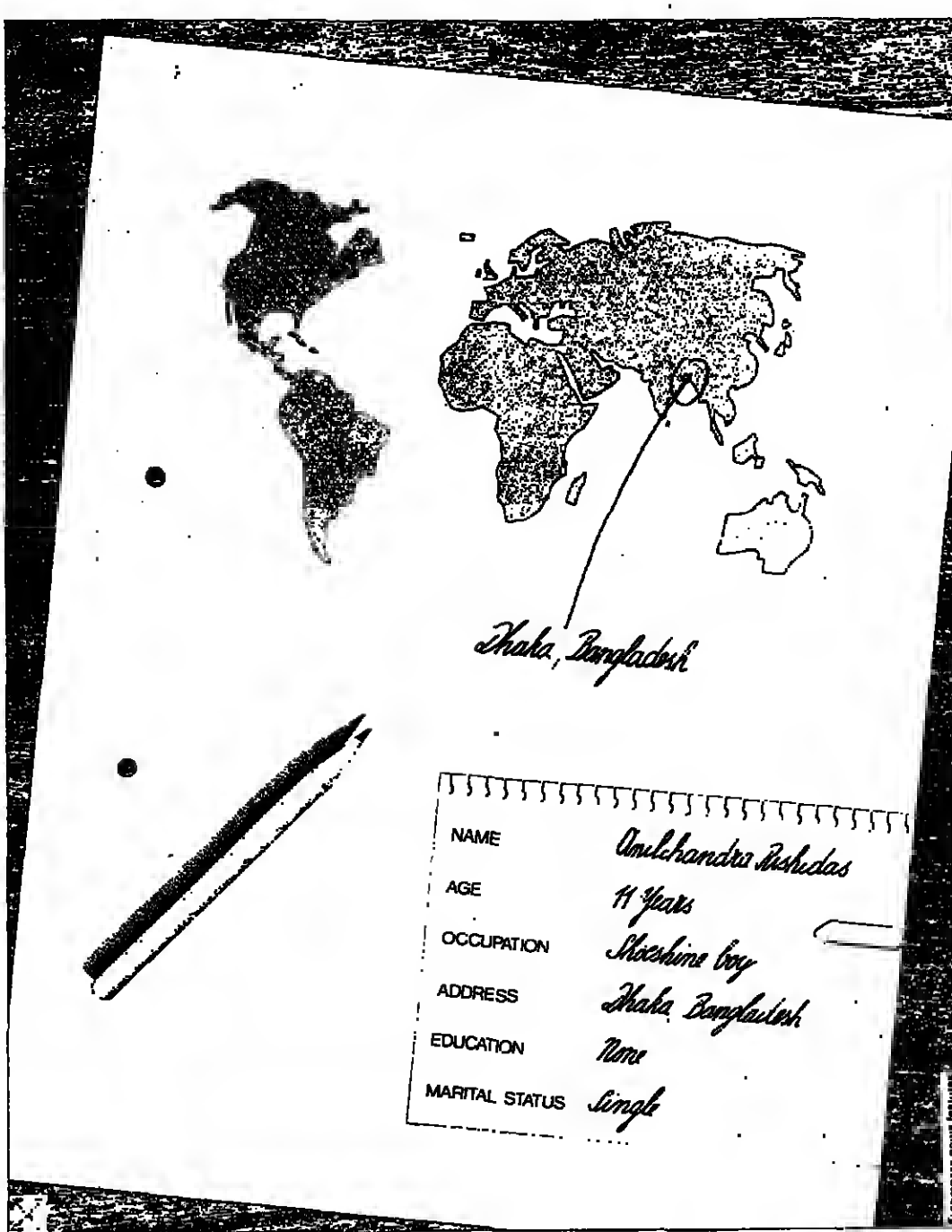
### MACADAM

A Canny Scotsman named John MacAdam landed as an immigrant in New York in 1770. He gathered a tidy little fortune in his thirteen-year stay, taking it back with him to Agshire, Scotland, to end his days in peace and comfort. When he arrived in his native beach, he found the surrounding roads in terrible condition and set himself to the study of improved methods in road building. He developed the theory that broken stone should be laid down so that it might be ground into the earth by the normal pressure of traffic and by the beating of the elements. The results of John MacAdam's essay on the subject in 1819 gave us the modern macadam roads.

### MAUSOLEUM

When Mausoleus, King of Caria, died in 353 B.C. his wife Artemisia was grief-stricken. After his body had been buried, she mixed his ashes with water and drank them off. Then, to keep the memory of her loved one alive, she erected a vast and splendid tomb at Halicarnassus. This the Greeks called a *mausoleum*, after the king's name, and in later years the memorial became one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Romans took the word as *mausoleum*, whence the English spelling, and they used it for such elegant and distinguished tombs as those of Augustus and Hadrian. Now *mausoleum* can mean any great and gloomy structure.

— Ahmad Jaber



## How the other half lives

Anilchandra Rishidas left his village home three years ago to look for work in Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh. He was eight years old at the time. Today he is an experienced shoeshine boy. Illiterate but optimistic, Anilchandra describes a day in his life to interviewer Shehabuddin Ahmad.

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The day starts for me at six, though I have already been awake an hour or so because of the noise of my room-mates getting ready for work. About 40 others share the long tin shed where I sleep. We sleep on wooden cots or on the floor.

I have to compete for water. There is only one tap for all of us. Then I have my breakfast, two parathas or chapatis (bread) and some vegetable. It costs two takas (eight U.S. cents).

I check the wooden box which contains the tools of my trade. The box cost me 150 takas (\$6) three years ago when my elder brother Mohanchandra and I set out from our village, Haraspur, about 120 kilometres from Dhaka.

This is why we came: my father, Khirmoban Rishidas, tilled a little patch of land in the village and made or repaired shoes in his free time, which was plenty. His shoe-making skill is hereditary and he was originally a full-time cobbler, but he had to take to part-time farming because it was becoming impossible to feed his family — our mother, two sons and three daughters.

Three years ago, two of my cousins returned home from a trip to Dhaka and told us tales of good money that could be earned there.

My brother was very impressed. So, despite my mother's tears my brother and I boarded the train to Dhaka, with our cousins. Mother gave us some money from her secret treasury.

At first we stayed with the cousins. My brother began repairing shoes, and he walked the streets of the city to find the places where business was best. I joined him as a shoe-shiner. We found out that most people who got their shoes repaired also wanted a shine on their afternoons. So Mohan and I made a team.

But last winter Mohan suddenly decided to return home and work on the land.

I felt somewhat helpless and lonely at first, but now I have overcome these feelings. I have to work hard searching customers along "the line", that is five kilometres of roads and lanes from my tin shack in the slum at Gopibagh, down the Motiheel commercial area, to the government secretariat in the downtown city area.

The people who work in this area are always very busy. Every customer wants his shoes shining bright in seconds.

However, the faster I work, the faster I earn. I make between 25 and 35 takas (\$1-\$1.40) per day. I send 50-70 takas to my mother

every week. She is now facing a hard time. After Mohan left, she has only my remittance and what father can give her.

I try to save a little for the occasional train ride home or for a movie ticket. I like the films. I dream that I would be like the film hero, fighting everything coming his way, meeting a rich man's daughter, falling in love and marrying her. Then inheriting her father's business.

I also have to save for the bad days when rain stops me going to work. Also political disturbances, general strikes and "sometimes curfews. I hate such days because then I have to eat out of my savings. I need to save money because I want to buy some land and become a farmer. That is my ambition, to work my own land.

Every day I pass by a school at Gopibagh as I walk towards the downtown area, and I meet the cheerful boys coming to their classes. I feel a little pain for myself when I see them, but I also know I cannot go to school because I do not have the time for it.

What I envy is their blue and white bright uniforms. I have only three shorts, two shirts and a pair of shoes. I bought them all from the used articles market.

I stop working when my bones are aching, but even then I have to prepare my supper. I put rice and lentils on my kerosene stove. And I take a bath.

It is at this time, at night, that I want to be with my mother — Compass feature.

## Rising xenophobia hitting refugee aid

By John Rogers  
Reuter

LONDON — Aid groups fear growing xenophobia, especially in recession-hit Western Europe, is making it harder for refugees to find asylum.

In many European countries, high unemployment and a trend to more conservative policies have prompted governments to tighten immigration controls and rules on residence by foreigners.

So-called "economic migrants", seeking to make a better living abroad, are the main targets. But refugee aid groups fear the trend could also prevent fugitives from political persecution gaining the help they need.

"There is an urgent need to restore the commitment of states to take account of the special situation of the refugee, as compared with other aliens," says Refugees, the magazine of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Officials of aid groups say the problem is aggravated by the onset in recent years of "compassion fatigue" — warning official willingness to help refugees, let alone voluntary migrants, as a result of constantly growing demand.

Highly-publicised crises, such as Africa's current overload and mass flights from Indochina after 1975 and Afghanistan in 1979-80, have swollen the world's refugee population to more than 10 million — 10 times the figure 25 years ago.

The U.N. high commissioner, Poul Hartling, warned this year that many previously-generous governments had recently tended to apply "stringent deterrent measures".

A Geneva seminar of experts last April detected "a real crisis of refugee integration" in Europe, reflected in cooler official attitudes towards asylum-seekers, poor reception conditions and restrictive interpretation of treaties and laws.

Some aid workers are especially concerned about this last problem — of governments trying to find excuses not to consider taking in a fugitive as a refugee.

"The fact of creeping prevention of giving people the opportunity to claim asylum is very worrying," Martin Barber, director of the British Refugee Council, told Reuters.

European groups will focus on ways of combating what Mr. Barber calls "creeping deterrent measures" at a conference in the Netherlands next January.

Hardening attitudes towards foreigners have become apparent in the past two or three years, brought on largely by continuing recession and long unemployment rolls.

"In the public's mind, refugees come to be regarded as just another group of unwanted aliens and the special reason for their being outside their home country is overlooked," wrote the UNHCR's magazine.

In Europe, rising xenophobia was underscored by the strong showing in France's European

Parliament elections two months ago of the far-right National Front Party led by Jean-Marie Le Pen, campaigning on an anti-immigrant platform.

France's Socialist government has taken steps to discourage immigration and to offer financial incentives to help jobless migrants, many from North Africa, return home.

Paris is planning joint action to curb illegal immigration with the Italian government, which reckons up to 900,000 immigrants are working illegally in Italy.

West Germany has also offered financial incentives to foreign "guest workers", mostly Turks who flocked to take up jobs in the country's flourishing industries in the 1960s.

The Labour Ministry says some 300,000 guest workers and family members, out of 4.7 million foreign residents, have taken up government financial offers to return home.

An estimated 100,000 Turks went home last year, and reports from Turkey say some 260,000 are expected back there this year.

In Britain, which has a long history of absorbing people from its former Asian, African and Caribbean colonies, a new nationality act and immigration rules went into force last year creating three categories of British citizenship, only one of which carries the automatic right to live in Britain.

The law was criticised by opposition politicians and by church leaders who said it was racist and "concocted to keep blacks out". Controversy has died down, but

could arise again as a result of Britain's current talks with China on the future of Hong Kong after Britain's lease on the colony expires in 1997.

If there is considerable dissatisfaction among Hong Kong's five million people over a deal now being finalised, there could be a big exodus of people wanting to settle in Britain but without the right to do so.

Refugee aid workers say Britain's tough laws, and the fact that it is an island state, have been effective.

But Continental European countries are more deeply worried because their land borders have proved porous.

In the United States, a similar problem has prompted the two houses of Congress to pass bills aimed at stemming a flood of refugees across the Mexican frontier.

The laws make it more difficult for "illegals" to gain U.S. citizenship and provide for fines on employers who hire them. But they grant amnesties to millions already settled.

Washington also cut its ceiling for refugee admissions this year to 72,000 from 90,000 last year.

Canada — like the United States, populated largely by immigrants and proud of its "open-door" attitudes — has tightened immigration rules in an attempt to give scarce jobs to Canadians first, cutting authorised admissions by 10 per cent this year.

But the government still reserves a special place for refugees and has not reduced its refugee intake quota.

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## Italy raises discount rate

ROME (R) — Italy Tuesday raised its official discount rate from 15.5 to 16.5 per cent.

Unexpectedly high private credit demand, which rose at an annual rate well above government targets in the first seven months of this year, made the increase necessary, the treasury said in an announcement Monday night.

In a separate statement, Treasury Minister Giovanni Goria said: "The main aim of the measure is to cool domestic demand so as to continue reducing inflation and not allow an intolerable worsening of our foreign accounts."

Price inflation fell in July to 1.5 per cent, a 10-year low for Italy but higher than rates in major trading partners. Tuesday's rate rise reversed a recent decline. The discount rate fell from 17 per cent in February to 15.5 per cent in May.

Mr. Goria told reporters last week he was worried about the rapid credit expansion, which in July was up 20 per cent over the same month of 1983.

## Soviets strike oil in Siberia

MOSCOW (R) — Geologists have discovered a new oil deposit in the Western Siberian oil-producing region of Tyumen, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Tuesday. It said oil gushed out during exploratory drilling and experts believed it could become an important production centre. The report gave no estimate of the deposit's size. Pravda said production could start soon at the new field, which was near the established Muravlenkovsky field. Western Siberia's oil output has been below target for a year and earlier this year Pravda said there were problems extracting oil from wells that were past the gusher stage.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed lower reflecting concern over the industrial outlook after news that the proposed talks at ending the six month oil miners strike were called off.

Dealers said sentiment was further undermined by the fall in sterling and the U.K. money supply data which estimated sterling M3 growth at 4 per cent which was higher than market estimates.

Selling interest was moderate but the decline was somewhat exaggerated owing to this trading conditions. At 1500 hours the F.T. 30 share index was off 15.6 to 839.5. Government bonds fell as much as 3/4 point, gold shares declined with the bullion price and North American stocks mostly eased.

B.P. ended 13p off at 478 ahead of second quarter results due Thursday. Unilever shed 13p to 925 and BTR eased 1/2p. Other notable losers included Rowatree Mackintosh down 12p at 308 and Metal Box off 14p to 336.

Lasco lost 17p to 321 after Broken Hill Proprietary denied rumours it planned acquiring a major holding in the company. J. Bibby was 15p off pending result of talks with Barlow Rand. Guardian Royal, Royal and Sun Alliance were about 1/2p lower in dull insurance but falls in banks were limited to about 5p.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.2960/68	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2961/64	Canadian dollars
	2.9177/87	West German marks
	3.2920/30	Dutch guilders
	2.4370/80	Swiss francs
	58.78/81	Belgian francs
	8.9520/70	French francs
	1.801.50/1.802.50	Italian lire
	243.15/25	Japanese yen
	8.3830/80	Swedish crowns
	8.3570/3620	Norwegian crowns
	10.6120/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	341.40/341.90	U.S. dollars

## Crumbling economy provokes financial wrangle in Israel

JERUSALEM (R) — Officials at Israel's finance ministry and central bank engaged in a public wrangle Tuesday over how to deal with the country's worsening economy as efforts to form a new government remained stalled.

Finance ministry officials rejected an emergency economic plan published Monday by Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mandelbaum calling for budget cuts of \$1.5 billion, six per cent of gross national product.

Mr. Mandelbaum issued his blueprint after bank figures showed foreign currency reserves fell by \$192 million last month to \$2.4 billion, well below the \$3 billion "red line" regarded as the minimum working level.

Inflation is running at 400 per cent a year and external debt totals \$23 billion.

Finance ministry officials told Reuters Mr. Mandelbaum had exceeded his authority in issuing the plan and had gone behind the

back of Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad.

The dispute between the ministry and the bank was splashed over Israeli newspapers with unnamed officials from both sides accusing each other of incompetence and irresponsibility.

Mr. Mandelbaum's plan envisages following up budget cuts with a six month wage-and-price freeze and encouraging private sector exports in an effort to renew economic growth.

Economists said there was nothing radically new in the proposals. Mr. Mandelbaum has been pressing them for several weeks without issuing them in one package as he did Monday.

Finance ministry officials said the projected cuts were too large to be attempted at once. The ministry had plans for a cut of \$800 million but Mr. Cohen-Orgad was waiting for a new government to be formed before submitting them, they added.

## Kreisky urges West to help Third World

MADRID (R) — Former Austrian chancellor Mr. Bruno Kreisky urged industrial countries Monday to help the impoverished Third World overcome its huge debt problems.

"We Europeans must help the thousands of people starving in the Third World," he said at the opening session of a meeting of some 350 European experts on Third World development. "It is not good to let those countries' debt go deeper and deeper."

Mr. Kreisky said the total Third World debt was \$700 billion and that they owed \$70 billion in interest payments.

Organisers said the fourth conference of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes had drawn participants from 20 West and East European countries who are eager to break the deadlock in the North-South dialogue and promote development initiatives.

It was formed 10 years ago and groups 250 individual members and 160 non-government investigation centres dedicated to technological and economic progress in poorer countries.

The association president Mr. Louis Emmerij said the organisation aimed to establish a new international economic order and advance the North-South dialogue paralysed in international bodies like the United Nations.

Mr. Emmerij, from the Hague's Institute of Social Studies, suggested the creation of regional and global conferences on economic security and development to encourage North-South ties.

He also proposed that European governments stimulate international trade, fight unemployment and revamp loan and monetary policies hitting poorer nations.

"This would mean ... another set of national social, economic and financial policies would be pursued rather than the present ones," Mr. Emmerij said.

Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra said in his opening speech that despite the economic problems of industrial nations the Third World could not be forgotten.

## Kuwait confirms major new oil finds

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has officially confirmed for the first time some major new oil finds which will significantly prolong the life of its already hefty reserves.

Mr. Faisal Kasmawi, deputy head of the Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) — exploration arm of the national oil company — was quoted in Tuesday's Arabic daily Al Watan as saying: "The company (KOC) has found new huge oil deposits, which are bigger than present ones."

It was not clear whether he meant the new finds contain more oil than present reserves, or are larger than the biggest individual finds previously discovered.

"The discovery of the new oil will extend the life of reserves a long time," he told the newspaper, but declined to detail the size of new finds or their estimated lifespan.

Diplomatic sources told Reuters last week that two massive oil deposits had been located which could increase proven reserves by over a third to 90-100 billion barrels.

These would then be the world's second largest after Saudi Arabia, they said, and at current rates of production would last 250 years.

Mr. Kasmawi said new reserves of heavy crude were found between 600 and 6,000 feet in the north of the state.

According to diplomats, the heavy crude found near the Iraqi border, as well as the north of Kuwait, occurred mainly at around 14,500 feet, and was highly sulphurous with an API grading of 41.9 degrees API.

Mr. Kasmawi said the new finds included the first discoveries by API (American Petroleum Institute) specific gravity between 36 and 40 degrees.

This appears to correspond with the Magwa field reports by diplomats, which cited finds of 38.5 degree API light crude.

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## South Korea imports less Middle East oil

SEOUL (OPECNA) — South Korea imported 5.7 per cent less Middle East oil during the first seven months of 1984 compared to last year, according to figures released here by the energy and resources ministry.

Crude imports from the region, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran and Oman, totalled 62.8 million barrels in the seven-month period, representing 66.8 per cent of South Korea's overall oil imports.

Meanwhile, oil imports from non-Middle East countries, such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei, doubled from 1983 to 52.7 million barrels.

The changes were attributed to the government policy of diversifying oil import sources.

Saudi Arabia was still South Korea's largest oil supplier between January and July, with 21 million barrels, a decrease of 13 per cent on last year.

Next came Iran (19.4 million barrels), Indonesia (15.7 million), Oman (12.9 million), Kuwait (9.4 million) and Malaysia (8.5 million).

Britain's trades union congress Monday voted for total support for striking coalminers, raising the spectre of wider stoppages and turning sentiment against sterling.

But dealers said British trade and money supply figures were expected to be generally good, and that these might reverse sterling's slide.

Against other currencies, the dollar reached levels last seen in mid-August, rising briefly above 2.44 Swiss francs — more than three times as much from the week-end, and trading at around 243.35 yen, nearly one yen above Monday's close.

Gold fared even worse, trading below \$342 an ounce and at one stage falling to \$339.40 — its lowest level since Aug. 1.

Sterling sagged to \$1.2955 — the first time it had opened below \$1.30 since July 11. It fell as far as \$1.2925 before recovering to settle at around \$1.2965.

The dollar opened Tuesday at 2.9125 marks and touched 2.9210 marks before settling just below this level.

Dealers reported strong dollar demand from European banks, building up their holdings in the belief that it would move even higher.

Dealers said there was a growing feeling that these rates would stay high, and that this outweighed factors like strong trade figures in Europe and Japan.

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## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Think in terms of the detailed plan of action necessary to put your highest venture into effect and consult with those able to give you good ideas. Avoid arguments.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your ideas and those of hawks may be quite different, so try to be more cooperative and get good results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You had better amplify the system for handling some new work you have started on instead of going off on a different tangent.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get all of your projects working independently so that each can show the proper amount of profit, and with less effort.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You want to change some of your particular talent, but this would not be wise. Show that you are loyal to your mate.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Don't try to change some arrangements made with co-workers or they will resent this. Get duties handled in a consistent fashion.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Do not try to change plans you have made with friends for amusements. It will not be appreciated by them.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Refrain from asking for an explanation of some matter at home that does not please you, or there will be trouble.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study how best to get your ideas across with allies and come to a fine agreement. Be tactful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your financial status and know how to improve it, but don't disturb present set-up.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Although a friend may be demanding, do not respond in kind or matters could become difficult.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may find private affairs quite irritating, so be more objective and solve them nicely. Be happy.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't go looking for new outlets since the ones you have recently started only need more work on them to be successful.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will see the wisdom of getting into some practical work that has already been established, so encourage this early. Make sure you give your progeny as practical an education as you can since your son, or daughter is very much business minded, and can become very prosperous.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1984

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There should be a flash of electricity in the air today by which you become inspired to perform whatever you have to do in a progressive and original fashion.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact your finest friends and get their advice concerning how best you can gain your fondest wishes.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Consider your status and plan how to improve your position in life considerably. Get into more modern activities.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Getting into new projects could very well bring you much progress and success at this time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) New and modern systems can be of great assistance to you now, so be on the alert for them.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Bringing your finest talents to the attention of bigwigs is wise now, so stop being so timid. Drive carefully.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) By the use of efficient mechanisms you can get your work or job done efficiently and with less effort.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A fine day to get into new kinds of amusements with your friends and have a wonderful time together.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get your home looking more modern, and buy mechanisms that will make it function much better also.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be enthused about routine work at hand which can produce fine results, and also gain cooperation of associates.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your books of record and know how best to make investments and add to present assets.

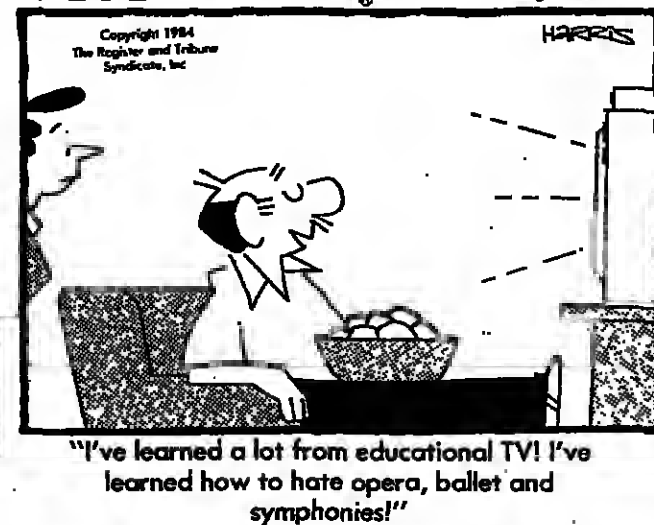
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get your talents working admirably and you can accomplish just about anything you set your mind to now.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You get fascinating ideas for gaining a greater abundance, so forget all that conservatism and branch out to bigger things.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will definitely be a New Era product and should be given the opportunity to attend modern schools where such abilities can be best brought out and later put to use. Teach good manners early in life.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VERBA  
ONLOY  
SLAVAS  
MUCPIE

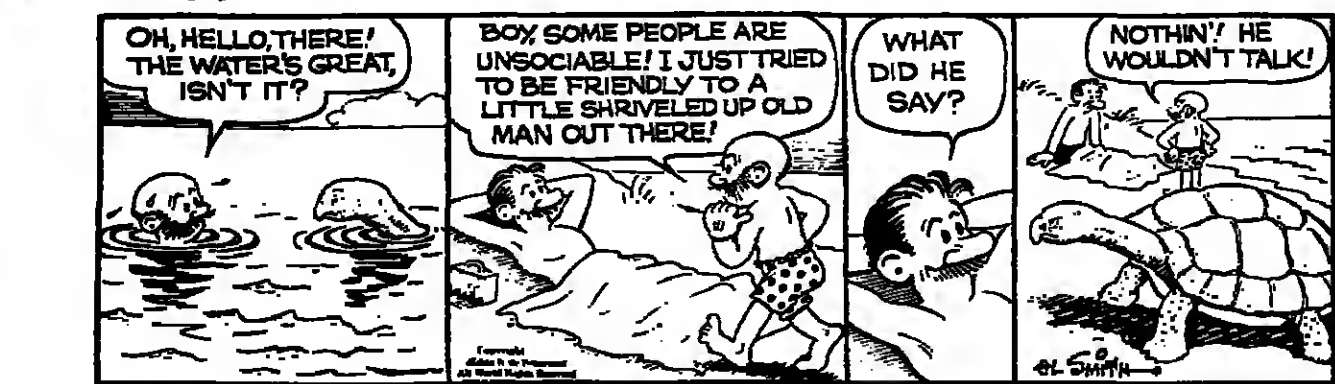
WHAT THE POLITE CROOK USED WHEN HE HELPED UP THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

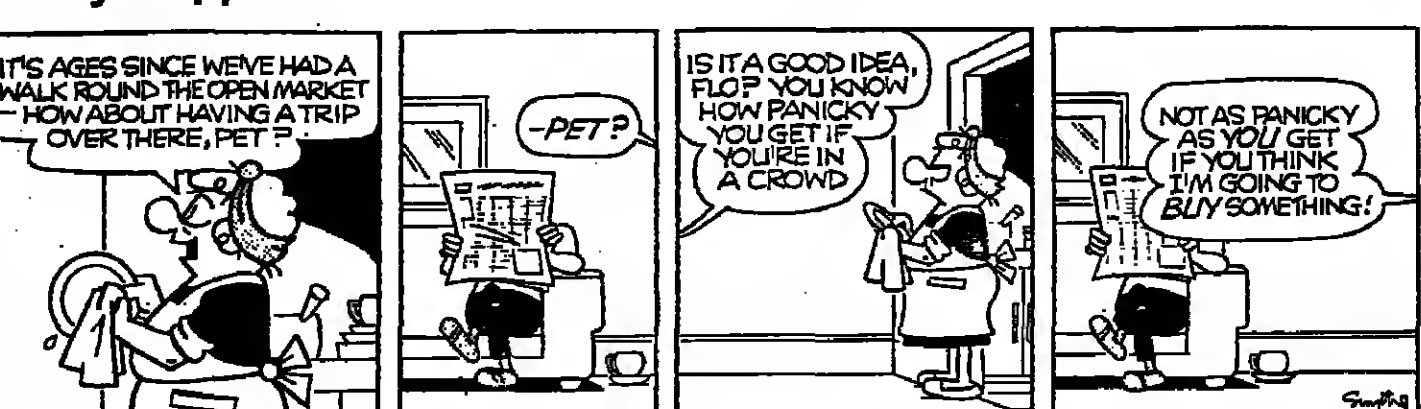
Print answer here: A

Saturday's Jumbles: NUDGE CRANK VARIED CAVORT  
Answer: When you're in it, you never know—IGNORANCE

## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp





# Military called in after 26 die in S. African protests

**SHARPEVILLE, South Africa (R)** — Troops in full combat uniform moved in to guard government buildings Tuesday as police said the death toll from riots in black South African townships had risen to 26.

Journalists saw police use tear gas to disperse rioters Tuesday in sporadic arson and stone-throwing attacks at the townships of Sharpeville, Evaton and Sebokeng, the centre of a storm of violence Monday.

Armed troops patrolled the grounds of administration buildings in the area and also the Sebokeng Hospital, where many of the wounded were taken Monday.

A spokesman in Pretoria said police discovered more bodies Tuesday in areas which they could not enter earlier because of the

ferocity of the rioting. The number of injured rose to 46, including eight policemen.

A.A. Mathysen, area head of security for the board responsible for administering black townships in the Vaal Triangle, confirmed that the military had been brought in but said they had been ordered to patrol the fringes of the townships and not to enter them.

Police said they had not asked for troops and a defence force spokesman would not confirm the presence of soldiers.

Sharpeville was the focus of an international storm of protest in

1960 after police shot dead 69 blacks in a demonstration.

Police said they fired rubber bullets Tuesday to disperse a mob in Sebokeng township, where shops were looted.

Earlier Tuesday, Pretoria Police Spokesman Major G.P. Van Rooyen said a training college at a township near Sharpeville and a nearby farm had been set on fire. He had no details of the damage caused.

Police used gunfire, rubber bullets, tear gas, and whips Monday to disperse thousands of blacks rampaging through the townships in protest at rent increases.

Rioting and looting continued late into the night and police sealed off Sharpeville.

It was one of the worst days of violence since 1976, when civil

disturbances that began in Johannesburg's black satellite city of Soweto left more than 500 dead across the nation.

The violence coincided with the introduction Monday of a new South African constitution sharing power with Indians and mixed-race citizens, but still excluding the nation's 73 per cent black majority.

Gangs of blacks, mostly youths, looted liquor and burned down houses, set ears alight and clashed with police, some travelling in armoured personnel carriers.

The deputy mayor of Sharpeville was hacked to death and the mayor was missing. Many bodies had been burned and identification was difficult, police said.

## Astronauts dislodge large chunk of ice from shuttle

**CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP)** — Discovery's astronauts dislodged a large portion of a pesky chunk of ice from the side of the orbiting shuttle Tuesday with a nudge from their 15 metre robot arm. Mission control said the small section remaining was not a hazard.

"We got most of it," astronaut Judy Resnik reported after Commander Henry Hartsfield had gingerly guided the arm out of the cargo bay and over the port side to get at the ice.

A picture televised live to mission control in Houston showed that after the initial tap, a large piece of the chunk had been knocked off, leaving only about a five-inch icicle remaining. Officials estimated more than three-fourths of the lump had been removed.

Flight controllers were satisfied that this small a piece would cause no problem, particularly because it appeared to be "porous and very

spongy, and not hard."

"The remaining piece is not considered a hazard to the orbiter," said Mission Control Commander John Lawrence.

"It was a super job," controllers told the crew. "See you at Edwards."

The crew is to return to earth Wednesday, with landing set for 6:41 a.m. (13:41 GMT) at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

The ice never posed a threat to the astronauts. The concern was that it could fall off during re-entry to earth and damage Discovery's tail, requiring costly and time-consuming repairs that would delay the shuttle's next flight.

The television picture, captured by a camera mounted on the arm, dramatically showed the arm gingerly approaching the ice chunk, which had been reduced to about half the size it was on Monday by a combination of the sun and heaters.

## Elections to be held on schedule in Bangladesh

**DHAKA (R)** — President Hosain Mohammad Ershad said parliamentary elections planned for December in Bangladesh would step up efforts towards putting an end to martial law and restore democracy.

"The elections are the only means of returning power to a civilian government and we shall make no compromise on the question of holding parliamentary polls on Dec. 8," he told a rally Monday at Cox's Bazar, a seaside resort on the Bay of Bengal.

He said opposition groups were trying to obstruct the voting on what he called the hypothetical grounds that government would interfere.

"Let me tell you once again that the elections will be free and fair.

The opposition groups should take part in them to test their popularity and have the people's verdict if they wish to take over power," he said.

Gen. Ershad warned that "irresponsible decisions" by the opposition parties and their attempts to create violence and indiscipline could further prolong martial law and delay a return to democracy.

The country's two main opposition alliances, led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed and Begum Khaleda Zia, have accused him of making "unboly" bids to cling to power.

The opposition wants a sovereign parliament to decide about a presidential election and other political and constitutional issues, including the form of government.

## India imposes curfew on Hyderabad after clashes

**NEW DELHI (Agencies)** — A 24-hour curfew was imposed on the Andhra Pradesh state capital of Hyderabad in southern India Tuesday after clashes broke out during a religious procession, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

PTI said police made baton charges and fired in the air to disperse fighting crowds Monday night. At least three civilians and several police were injured, it added.

It did not identify the religious groups involved but last month Hyderabad was hit by Hindu-Muslim fighting in which at least 11 people died.

Hyderabad was also the scene of tension last month over the sacking of Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao.

Rama Rao's dismissal set off national protests with opposition politicians charging he was sacked by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to improve her chances in national elections due next January.

The curfew will remain in force

until 7 a.m. Wednesday.

Meanwhile the World Sikh Convention held under tight security in Amritsar this past week end was a massive show of Sikh resistance to Indian government policies in the ravaged state of Punjab.

Thousands of Sikh militants arrived from different parts of India to pledge solidarity with the sect's five high priests who passed eight resolutions condemning various steps taken by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's administration in Punjab.

The organisers claimed more than 100,000 Sikhs came for the meeting, but officials placed the figure at one-tenth of that number.

The northern state has been wracked by two years of violent Sikh agitation for greater political and religious autonomy. It climaxed in the Indian army's bloody siege of the Golden Temple in June to dislodge armed Sikh militants hiding there.

## Food, medicines airlifted to central Philippines

**MANILA (R)** — The government Tuesday launched major relief operations in the central and southern Philippines in the wake of a powerful typhoon that left hundreds of people dead and thousands hurt or homeless.

The officially confirmed death toll was 332 but authorities feared it could be triple that number, as reports trickled in from areas cut off by the typhoon, the worst to hit the Philippines in 14 years.

Scores of people were missing. Most of the deaths were from drowning as seas swamped low-lying coastal communities and rivers turned into raging torrents. Others were hit by flying debris or crushed by falling trees and buildings.

Col. Carlos Santos, head of the

Disaster Coordinating Centre, said air force planes were carrying food and medicines to the central provinces of Cebu, Iloilo and Negros Occidental and Surigao Del Norte in the southern island of Mindanao.

Surigao was the first and worst hit by typhoon Ike, which slammed in on Saturday with peak winds of 275 kilometres per hour. Vice-Governor Salvador Serio told reporters in the devastated provincial capital: "At least 1,000 may have died."

The office of civil defence said about 160,000 people were made homeless. Property damage was estimated in the millions of dollars in the 12 provinces most affected by the typhoon.

## Chile braces for new wave of protest

**SANTIAGO (R)** — Chile's government braced for a new wave of political protest Tuesday, the 14th anniversary of the election of Salvador Allende, the left-wing president overthrown and killed in a coup led by military ruler Augusto Pinochet.

The Democratic Alliance of opposition parties has called for demonstrations in Santiago to press for an end to the 11-year-old rule of Gen. Pinochet and an early return to democracy.

They urged peaceful protests to avoid the violence between police and anti-government demonstrators which has caused the deaths of 70 people since May last year.

Several bombs have exploded in Chile over the last few days, cutting train links and damaging a

supermarket. The government says extremists will use the demonstrations as a cover for their activities.

Deputy Interior Minister Alberto Cardemil said the attitude of opposition leaders was equivocal. "On the one hand they call protests, and on the other they ask that they should not be violent, they do not take responsibility for the results of the protest," he said.

Opposition leaders said a recent hardening of Gen. Pinochet's attitude towards elections had brought more people into the protest movement.

The president has said in recent interviews that he no longer intended speeding up a return to some sort of democratic rule before 1989, the year he had earlier promised that elections would be held.

## Test-tube embryo destruction opposed

**MELBOURNE (R)** — A leader of one of Australia's test-tube baby medical teams Monday opposed a proposal to destroy two frozen test-tube embryos "orphaned" here by the deaths of their American parents.

Professor Carl Wood, head of the test-tube programme at the centre where the embryos are stored in liquid nitrogen, said the recommendation contained in an official report could create wider problems.

"I don't see that it is respecting (the embryo) to let it thaw out and die," he told reporters.

The report by a Victoria government-appointed committee said that frozen embryos should be removed from storage if the parents had died or where a marriage had been dissolved but

only if the parents had given no instructions about the embryo's future.

The government, which released the report Monday, said it would allow a three-month period to assess community response to its recommendations before Victoria's health minister made a final decision on the embryos' future.

The embryos were frozen in June 1981 when Mario and Elsa Rios visited the Queen Victoria Medical Centre to join their in-vitro (in glass) fertilisation (IVF) programme.

But last year the couple from Los Angeles died in a plane crash in Chile and their wills made no mention of the two embryos they left in Melbourne.

Elsa Rios's ova were fertilised in a glass dish not by her 57-



**HEAD-ON-COLLISION** — Steam engines of two Bangladeshi passenger trains were smashed when they collided on Bahawalpur — Samasatta section, off the main line on Aug. 31. Four persons were killed, including drivers of the two trains and another 20 injured. A railway team is seen inspecting the site (AP wirephoto)

## Moscow attacks NATO manoeuvres

**MOSCOW (R)** — The Soviet press Tuesday condemned NATO's annual autumn manoeuvres as a provocation and said the Communist Warsaw Pact was carrying out its own war games this week only because it was forced to respond.

The Communist Party daily Pravda hit out particularly at the British "Lionheart" exercise which started Monday and will involve the biggest deployment of troops to West Germany since World War II.

Pravda said Lionheart would mean the transfer of British forces "provocatively close" to East

Germany and involve the testing of tactics which would be used for chemical, biological and nuclear warfare.

NATO's "autumn forge" manoeuvres will last throughout September and involve 258,000 troops in West Germany alone.

The daily Sovetskaya Rossiya said the war games showed that "West Germany has become a hotbed of military provocations on our continent."

Washington was chiefly responsible but the Bonn government was giving its full and active cooperation, the daily added.

The newspaper said it was pur-

ely because of the autumn forge exercises that the Warsaw Pact had scheduled its own "Shield-84", exercise for this week.

"The Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact were forced to take reply measures in order to protect their homes from the dangerous onslaughts from the aficionados of militarist adventures," the daily said.

"We are against sabre-r., but our shield must be reliable," it added.

Shield-84, which starts in Czechoslovakia, involves some 60,000 troops.

## Seoul to revise flood planning

**SEOUL (R)** — A government official said Tuesday that flood planning for Seoul would be revised as the toll of dead and missing reached 160 after four days of torrential rain and floods.

Deputy Construction Minister Lee Kwang-Young said the government would re-examine the city's flood control defences to prevent future floods.

Angry residents who had been evacuated from their homes staged protests Monday, claiming the government and city authorities did nothing to prevent sluice gates giving way in the banks of the wide Han River which passes through the capital.

Relief official said 114 people were confirmed dead and 46 others missing in landslides, collapsed houses, floods and torrential rain which began on Friday and tapered off Monday.

More than 100,000 people were made homeless by the storm and property damage was estimated at about \$40 million. More than 70,000 hectares (173,000 acres) of farmland were under flood water, they added.

## U.S. Air Force to unveil new strategic B-1 bomber

**PALMDALE, California (R)** — The U.S. Air Force was expected to unveil the first of 100 new strategic B-1b bombers it intends to build which will be able to deliver conventional and nuclear weapons on Soviet targets.

Ceremonies marking the completion of the first B-1b were set to go ahead at the manufacturer's plant Tuesday here, near Los Angeles, despite the crash last week of an older prototype B-1 in a test flight. One crew member was killed and two others were injured.

Rockwell International Corporation is to build the B-1bs at a cost of \$28.3 billion. The aircraft will replace the air force's aging B-52s, the country's premier bomber for more than 30 years but now considered vulnerable to Soviet defences.

The B-1a made its first flight in 1974, but President Carter cancelled the programme when he took office. President Reagan revived it as part of his plan to "rearm America" in the face of what he

has called an unrelenting Soviet military buildup.

Mr. Reagan's Democratic challenger for the presidency, Walter Mondale, has pledged to kill the B-1 programme, if elected.

The air force officials said the older modified B-1 crashed while on a low altitude, low-speed trial flight to test its ability to slip through enemy radar by close-to-ground manoeuvring.

Mr. Mondale, and Mr. Carter, have opposed the B-1 on the grounds that it is not needed because of the development of a new advanced technology, or "stealth", bomber designed to go into service in the early 1990s.

The stealth is being developed with technology and materials to make it nearly invisible to enemy radar.

Critics say that by the time the B-1b is built and a part of the air force, the better Stealth bomber will be ready, making the B-1 obsolete almost as soon as it joins the air force.

## Threat against Pope linked with Montreal bomb blast

**MONTREAL (R)** — A letter apparently threatening Pope John Paul II, who visits Canada next week, has been linked with a bomb blast which killed three people and injured 25 at Montreal's main railway station Monday.

Railway officials said the letter, published by Canadian media late Monday, warned of the bombing and bore a heading "unholy Vatican killed Popes".

Police Spokesman Pierre Verrier said authorities were investigating the letter, which Canadian National Railway officials said was delivered by hand to the travel office at Montreal station and addressed to the U.S. National Railway Amtrak.

At the top of the letter were Monday's date and the time 9:30 a.m. the bomb, planted in a locker

at the station, exploded at about 10:20 a.m. (14:20 GMT).

"All we heard was this mammoth explosion," said Gary Johnston, one of about 150 people waiting to catch a train for Ottawa.

Witnesses said the blast hurled people, glass and debris distances of up to 60 metres.

"Everybody was thrown on the floor, some people's clothes were afire," said Robert Dupont, who was injured in the blast. "Some people looked really seriously injured... there were women lying on the ground, crying in pain."

Police said a suspect was taken into custody but later released for lack of evidence.

Mr. Verrier said police received a second bomb threat, by telephone, shortly after the explosion but a search of the station failed to uncover another bomb.

## Duarte ready to meet Castro for peace in El Salvador

**CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)** — President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador said he is willing to meet Cuban leader Fidel Castro in efforts to bring peace to his war-torn country, according to an interview published here Monday.

"To grant peace to my country, I am willing to talk with just anybody, in a frame of mutual respect," Mr. Duarte was quoted as saying by El Nacional.

"We have up in the mountains some 8,000 guerrillas backed by Russia and Cuba, enough to destabilise any government in the world," Mr. Duarte said of the Salvadoran war.

He also was quoted as saying that the leftist guerrillas fighting his U.S.-backed government are "well-armed," but have only "7 to 8 per cent of popular support."

He said the outcome of peace efforts by the Contadora group for Central America depends on whether the involved parties "sincerely

accept" mediation and the ability of the negotiators to make suggestions acceptable to all.

"These two elements are lacking, as I see it," he added. The Contadora Group members are Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico.

Mr. Duarte was quoted as saying: "We have no objection to allow observers to verify the quantity of advisers and arms on our soil. The question is whether the Nicaraguans are willing to do likewise."

In the interview, Mr. Duarte accused the leftist Sandinistas ruling in Nicaragua of supplying weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Referring to the elections last spring, he said El Salvador is "a 90-day-old newborn" democracy needing the support of all democratic countries and of his own people.



## Spanish fisherman nets 2 Moroccans

**ARRECIFE DE LANZAROTE, Spain (R)** — Two Moroccan soldiers who tried to arrest a Spanish fishing boat fell asleep and woke up to find themselves in the Spanish Canary Islands, a navy spokesman said Tuesday. The skipper of the Santa Teresa de Jesus, stopped by a patrol boat in Moroccan waters, told navy authorities he was ordered to head for the Port of Agadir. But he set course for Lanzarote instead without telling the soldiers because they were asleep. When the soldiers came on deck they were greeted by Spanish navy and civil guard troops. They were relieved of their machine-guns and invited to stay at a barracks while the navy conducted an inquiry into the incident, he added.

LONDON (R) — A British air hostess Tuesday told how she delivered her own baby during a Middle East stopover and said it came as a complete surprise. "I had no idea I was pregnant," mused Susan Mackie told the Daily Mail newspaper. She said she gave birth in her hotel room in Doha in the Gulf state of Qatar last week. "It wasn't difficult, it was just natural," said the blonde from Aberdeen in Scotland. Ms. Mackie, 23, who has been suspended from her job with Gulf Air, said she was keeping the name of the father secret. She flew back to Britain Monday night coddling her 3 kilogramme baby son David. The Sun newspaper said Ms. Mackie could have been thrown in jail in Qatar as an unmarried mother.

PERUGIA, Italy (R) — Eight Italian paintings of the 15th and 17th Centuries at the Umbria National Gallery here have been damaged by a vandal apparently using a household key or pointed instrument, police said. The damage was inflicted while the gallery was open to the public, they said. Television film of the paintings showed them to have been scored and in some cases pierced, but the damage did not appear to be beyond repair. Art experts said the most difficult to restore would be two 15th Century painted wood panels by Taddeo Di Bartolo, the Virgin Enthroned Among the Saints and 'Saint Peter'.

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's population of 96 million people will rise to 140 million by the year 2000 if the present birth rate continues, Planning Minister Abdul Majeed Khan said. He told a press conference Sunday more than half the population was aged below 17. The labour force was estimated at 23.6 million, including 2.3 million child labourers. The population density was 1,617 people per square mile and the literacy rate was put at 30 per cent, he added.

CHICAGO (R) — A 28-year-old Chicago pressman has won \$40 million in the Illinois Lottery, the biggest U.S. lottery prize ever. Michael Witkowski said he would split the money evenly with the three other members of his family. "It was a joint effort all along. We plan on staying just the way we are. We don't want to change," he said. He will receive two million dollars a year for the next 20 years. The first payment comes in six weeks time.

MOSCOW (R) — A recent discovery of mammoth bones in northern Russia shows that the hairy elephant-like creatures became extinct in Europe much later than previously thought, Pravda reported Tuesday. The Communist Party daily said the bones, found in the south of Arkhangelsk region, had been dated to only 5,000 years ago and showed mammoths were living in the area during much of the Ice Age. Until now scientists had believed that mammoths died out in Europe between 8,000 and 15,000 years ago and were confined after that to central and eastern Siberia.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### A SWITCH IN TIME

Neither vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A5432  
♥ J  
♦ KQ874  
♣ Q4

**WEST EAST**  
♠ K1106 ♣ Q9  
♥ K83 ♥ Q76542  
♦ 532 ♦ A6  
♣ K75 ♠ 1092

**SOUTH**  
♠ 87  
♥ A109  
♦ J109  
♣ AJ863

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT  
Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 NT  
Pass 3 NT Pass Pass  
Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♠.

Pater Weichsel and Alan Smtag have long been considered one of the best pairs in the world. They confirmed this ranking when their team won the 1983 world championship in Stockholm. Defense has been their forte. Here's an example from the semifinal of the championships.

In North-South's methods, South's hand was not good enough for a two-over-one response. His one no trump was a one-round force, and two no trump was invitational. North-South needed

points — they were trailing by a considerable amount — so North pushed on to game.

Since South's long suit was almost certainly clubs (he could have bid two hearts over North's rebid if that was his suit), Weichsel, West, elected to attack with a low heart. Declarer won East's queen with the ace and forced out the ace of diamonds. East returned a heart to his partner's king and it seemed normal to clear the suit.

Had Weichsel made the reflex play, declarer would have gotten home easily. Weichsel, however, visualized the position. Instead of playing a heart, he shifted to the king of spades (to enter to a singleton queen in the South hand). Declarer held up, but Weichsel continued with the ten of spades to the ace.

Declarer now had only eight tricks, and he had to look to the club finesse for his ninth. But when that failed, Weichsel continued with the jack and six of spades for down one.

In the other room, Weichsel's teammates reached the last ambitious contract of three diamonds. Declarer made an overtrick, so Weichsel's brilliant defense turned a potential loss of 7 International Match Points into a gain of 5 IMPs.